HUBBUCK'S

PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.

HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
HUBBUCK'S WHITE LEAD COLOUR and VARNISHES.
HUBBUCK'S PREPARED LIQUID PAINTS.
HUBBUCK'S BRITISH GREEN PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S BINNACLE AND COLZA OILS.
HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.

Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,613—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1891.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

McEWAN'S BEER.
As Supplied to all Military Stations.
Rs. 55 per Hogshead.
Rs. 28 per Kilderkin.
The Finest Draught Beer Shipped to Australia And the East.
AGENTS:—CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th Dec.
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th „
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th „
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. G. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MALWA	2258	500	C. F. Preston	17th Dec.
KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	31st „
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tocque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, ... December 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of table.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand Book.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following of their First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Dec. 1891.
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer — To sail.
BISAGNO .... On the 7th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,000	750	1st Jan. '92.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st Feb. '92

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deporis	3,800	550	18th Jan. '92.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	24th Dec. 91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, December 1, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN DRUMMOND," 3,000 tons, Commander N. Harrison, WILL SAIL for DUNKIRK on or about the 12th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. For Particulars as to Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd December, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on	
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	„ 18th Dec.	Marseilles.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	„ 25th Jan.	do.

These Steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3544	about 19th Dec.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	„ 5th Jan. '92.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3380	„ 23rd „
ROUMANIA	W. Young	3387	„ 5th Feb.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, December 2nd, 1891.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,122 tons, on 12th December, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 16th December, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,465 tons, on the 13th December, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 17th December, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th December 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co's "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE FOLLOWING STEAMERS will sail from Bombay for PLYMOUTH or LIVERPOOL as under unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

Vessels.	Tons.	
NIAGARA*	3100	Early January and late March.
LYCIA*	3139	Middle January and Middle April.
RUTHENIA*†	5400	Early February and late April.
EUROPA	2300	Early February and early May.
ETOLIA*	3139	Late February and late May.
IONIA*†	5350	Early March and early June.

* Carries both Surgeon and Stewardess, and is fitted with Electric light.

† Has a Smoking Room, a Ladies' Saloon, and Upper Deck cabins.

First-class Passenger Accomodation at Reduced Rates. Fares: Rs. 350 to Rs. 450. Passengers landing at Plymouth are given 1st Class Railway Tickets to London at 2nd Class Fares.

For further particulars, Apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 24th November, 1891.

WANTED.

WANTED

A Thoroughly Practical MILL ENGINEER to take the representation of the most recent improved Cotton Spinning and Weaving Machinery, consisting of the acknowledged most advantageous system of Ring Spinning of either Cops or on Bobbins, on the best "Flexible Gravity" spindle.

Spinning Preparation Machinery of every description for all kinds of Spinning fine or coarse counts.

Weaving Preparation Machinery acknowledged in the cotton manufacturing districts of England, as well as on the Continent of Europe, to be the best in the market, supplied with Lancaster's patent improvements.

Looms of every description on Lancaster's patent principle, the result of over 50 years' practical experience.

By the aid of our Special Machinery Tools, and the simplicity in the construction generally, we are enabled to compete with keen competition of quality of workmanship as well as prices.

Boilers, engines, Mill Gearing, Shafting, etc., guaranteed on the most advantageous, substantial, and economical principle. We protect our inventions by patents for the purpose only of securing preference and Royalties are not charged upon them.

Plans, Estimates and Illustrated Catalogues supplied on application for new Spinning and Weaving Mills, or otherwise extension of Machinery in existing Mills.

ADDRESS: WM. LANCASTER,
Engineer and Machine-Maker,
Accrington, England.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants workmen in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest, to be ascertained on application.

PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission without Life Certificate.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.

TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.

STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.

GOVERNMENT PAPER SHARES and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and given at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.

HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Bunder Road.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.

RS. 6 WATCH.
GUARANTEED TWO YEARS.

PRETTY, small, accurate, strong, open-faced, keyless, short winding, nickel silvern, Undaunted watch, with hand setting mechanism, second-hand, enamelled dial, jewelled, and bold figures for Rs. 6 per V. P. P. with an extra glass, spring, box, and two years' guarantee. Easily repairable. Warranted to stand the roughest use. Others sell at double our rates. Have no appearance of cheapness. Mr. S. Gooniah of District Munsiff's Court from Chicacole says:—"A watch maker valued it at Rs. 25." Mr. B. V. Chetty, from Anantapur, says:—"Many were deceived thinking that its price was Rs. 25." Mr. Moung H. Myah, of Marine Workshops from Mandalay says:—"Has never been repaired during the whole period of three and a half years."

FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

PRETTY Canadian Gold Chains, Lockets, Pencils, Tooth picks, Complete shirt buttons, Bracelets, Bangles, Earrings, Eardrops (all pair), Scarf pins, Scarf rings, Necklets, Brooches, Hair sprays, Spectacle frames, Cigar holders, Thimbles and Rings, set with scientific Diamonds, Saphires, Rubies, Emeralds, &c., at Rs. 1-8-0 per each V. P. P. Mr. G. Smith, Salt Inspector from Sanikutla, says:—"A German valued the diamond ring at Rs. 50, and ruby at Rs. 30." Nickel Silver timepiece for Rs. 4; guaranteed 3 years.

WESTERN INDIA TRADING Co.,
91, Medow Street, opposite Soundy & Co., Ld., Bombay.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'XMAS CARDS!
NEW YEAR CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!!

A very Pretty and Nice Assortment to select from. A visit to our Premises will not be worthless. Prices from 2 As.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

'XMAS CAKES!
'XMAS CAKES!!

PLAIN .... Annas 12 per lb.
ORNAMENTAL .... Re. 1 6 „

Please get your Orders registered soon.

MORENAS & Co.,
CONFECTIONERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET.

GENT'S PROMENADE DRESS GLOVES

REDUCED V.-P. P. PRICES.

WHITE Kid, 2 Buttons	Rs.	1	12
BEST STRAW do.	„	2	8
BEST WHITE Kid do.	„	3	2
LAVENDER Kid do.	„	3	2
GOLD TAN CAPE do.	„	3	6
SLATE SUEDE do.	„	3	6

HOAR & CO., GLOVERS, HOSIERS, BOMBAY.

A SUPERB HAIR DRESSING!!
FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE.

THE MOST REFRESHING AND NOURISHING HAIR DRESSING EVER KNOWN.

ITS effects are Tonic, Cooling, and Refreshing. Intended for men and women. Nourishes and Strengthens the Hair, arresting its falling out and preventing Premature Baldness. Has a Tonic influence on the Scalp and Skin of the Head. If once used no other Hair Dressing is needed.

STANDS UNRIVALLED

In fragrance, which is charmingly sweet and delightful.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS

Prepared after the Formula of SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

THE well-known beneficial Properties of Sulphur, coupled with its simplicity, have always secured for it the appreciation of the Public, with whom it has long been a favourite; but since so eminent an authority as Dr. GARROD called special attention to its merits and published a formula, which converts it into an Agreeable Sweetmeat, these Compound Sulphur Tablets are made with a view of furnishing in one single Tablet a proper Dose for an Adult, and are simply equal to five ordinary Garrod's Sulphur Lozenges with the Proportions prescribed by him strictly adhered to. Price per bottle, Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.

NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.

EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing

PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED AND PROPORTIONATE BONUS,

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES, *Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.*

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.

EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

LADIES' SHOP WITH HOME,

By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO'S SUCCESSORS,
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents, or Middlemen.

EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.

THE LOVELY DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,

And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.

All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.

SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.

High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.

For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.

DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.

Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.

ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT on no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.

All Orders are executed the same day as received.

HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

POPULAR BEAUTY—CHARM

For Beautyfying and Improving the Complexion.

A Few applications impart to the Face, Neck, Arms and Hands a delicate Softness and Velvety Smoothness, with the tint and fragrance of the Lily and the Rose. Positively removes Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, and all Roughness and Blemishes.

Price: Re. 1-4 per Case.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
CAMERAS.

FOR QUALITY, EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH, CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

TREACHER'S SQUARE LONG FOCUS CAMERA, LATEST PATTERN.—These Cameras are made on an improved design, and give the extreme range of focus possible with each size, and at the same time are perfectly rigid. When in use, the focussing is by means of a rack-work or screw adjustment: they are fitted with the new double swing-back arrangement, giving a large amount of movement in both horizontal and vertical directions, have a double action front, extra front piece, and reversing frame, by means of which the dark slides can be used either upright or horizontally, without taking the Camera off the stand. Each Camera is fitted with 3 double slides. Every part fully brass-bound and screwed. Cameras and Slides fully brass-bound and screwed in all parts with Carriers for smaller plates.

6½ by 4¾, Rs. 190. 8½ by 6½, Rs. 245. 10 by 8, Rs. 290. 12 by 10, Rs. 350 Cash Price.
Ditto „ 215. ditto „ 275. ditto „ 326. ditto „ 390 Credit Price.

TREACHER & CO.'S SQUARE BELLOWS BODY CAMERAS.—Made of the best Spanish Mahogany, French-polished, brass-bound, screwed in dovetail, single-swing back, and arranged to take plates in either direction, highly finished throughout. Vertical sliding front, bottom boards, hinged to turn up, and improved side fastenings, securing perfect rigidity. These portable Cameras, available both for the Studio and Field, are well adapted for district and camp work, and from their great ranges of focus suitable for portraits, wide angle view and other lenses. Price with fine Screw adjustment, double dark side frame, and focus slide:—

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
For Plates 10 by 8 in. and under	170	190	Spare Slides for 12 by 10 in. and under.	55	62
Spare Slides for do.	45	50	For Plates 15 by 12 in.	290	326
For Plates 12 by 10 in.	235	265	Spare Slides for do.	70	79

DALLMEYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LENSES.

	Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.		Cash. Rs.	Credt. Rs.
No. 1 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	125	140	No. 3 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens	170	190
No. 2 B. Quick Acting Portrait Lens	240	270	No. 4 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	225	252
No. 2 C. Extra Quick Acting Portrait Lens	290	326	No. 5 D. Patent Portrait and Group Lens.	280	315

Dallmeyer's Patent Rapid Rectilinear Lenses.

Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash Rs.	Credit. Rs.	Size of View.	Size of Group.	Diameter of Lens.	Price Rigid Setting. Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
15 by 12	12 by 10	Ins. 2½	245	275	8½ by 6½	6 by 5	Ins. 1¼	115	129
12 by 10	10 by 8	„ 2	200	225	6 by 5	5 by 4	„ ¾	98	110
10 by 8	8½ by ½	„ 1¾	150	168	5 by 4	4¼ by 3¼	„ ⅞	78	88

NEW RAPID RECTILINEAR DOUBLE LENS.

This is a Lens of the Rectilinear form, and though very low in price, is one of the best in the Market. It is adapted for Groups, Portraits in good light, Landscapes and Figures, and all out-door work, except Wide-angle Pictures.

For ¼ size plates, Cash, Rs. 43; Credit, Rs. 48. For ½ size plates, Cash, Rs. 48; Credit, Rs. 54.
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Size	4¼ / 3¼	5 / 4	6½ / 4¾	8½ / 6½	10 / 8	12 / 10
Cash per doz. Rs.	1-2	1-12	2-8	4-12	7-4	11-0
Credit per doz. „	1-4	2-0	2-12	5-4	8-0	12-8
THOMAS LANDSCAPES—						
Cash per doz. Rs.	1-8	3-8	5-12	9-4	14-0	
Credit, per doz. „	1-10	4-0	6-4	10-8	16-0	
Ilford Yellow Ordinary — Cash Rs.	0-14	1-8	1-14	3-8	6-8	10-0
Ilford Yellow Ordinary — Credit „	1-0	1-10	2-2	4-0	7-4	11-0
Ilford White Rapid — Cash Rs.	1-2	1-10	2-6	4-8	8-0	12-0
Ilford White Rapid — Credit „	1-4	1-14	2-10	5-0	9-0	13-8
Ilford Red Special Rapid — Cash Rs.	1-4	..	3-0	6-0	11-0	14-8
Ilford Red Special Rapid — Credit „	1-7	..	3-6	7-0	12-1	16-4

Size	4¼ / 3¼	5 / 4	6½ / 4¾	8½ / 6½	10 / 8	12 / 10
Marion, Britannia — Cash Rs.	1-4	1-14	2-12	5-4	9-4	12-8
Marion, Britannia — Credit „	1-6	2-2	3-2	6-0	10-4	14-0
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHTS. Ordinary — Cash Rs.	..	..	3-6	6-8	..	..
WRATTEN AND WAINWRIGHTS. Ordinary — Credit „	..	..	3-10	7-4	..	..
Instantaneous — Cash Rs.	1-8	2-4	3-4	6-8	9-12	15-8
Instantaneous — Credit „	1-12	2-8	3-12	7-4	10-12	17-6
Drop Shutter — Cash Rs.	1-12	2-6	3-10	6-12	10-8	16-0
Drop Shutter — Credit „	2-0	2-10	4-0	7-10	11-12	18-0
Edward's XL. — Cash Rs.	1-12	..	3-8	6-4	8-12	14-0
Edward's XL. — Credit „	1-14	..	4-0	7-0	9-12	15-1

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PUBLIC WASTE!

MANY TRADES have experienced periods of depression due, chiefly, to one common fault—"OVER-PRODUCTION." The Manufacturers, becoming too eager to increase their business, over-do the supply, which, with the usual re-action that sets in after forcing the demand too much with "catch-penny" advertisements, brings about either a "dead-lock" or the depression to which we allude. In this manner, during recent years, the business in

CHEAP WATCHES

Has been carried just a little too far; and now a re-action, or a depression in the trade has begun. Primarily the idea of making the commonest sort of watches was to enable owners of very valuable articles to use them, as make-shifts, for the roughest wear; and for this they are, occasionally, extremely useful. But for constant use—during, say, a couple of years—they are, nearly all, more or less failures. Apart from the fact that the appearance of the CHEAP WATCH IS NOT A SUCCESS—one glance at a sample that has been in use a short time is sufficient to covince anyone of that—its internal economy is not equal to many months ordinary "wear and tear." There are, of course, to be found, occasionally, amongst the cheapest watches a few of them that keep time pretty regularly for several years; but these make the exception that proves the general rule to the contrary.

With the demand for watches increasing during the last few years, it was only natural that the makers should meet it with a sufficient supply; but the manufacturers were scarcely justified in sacrificing the durability of nearly every one of the principal parts of their watches in order to bring the selling price down to a minimum. No one, who knows anything about watches and watch-making, can be deceived by wonderful advertisements describing in glowing terms how a "trustworthy," or "reliable" "excellent time-keeper," and so forth, can be bought for a trifling sum; and a moments's thought is sufficient to show the fallacy that lies at the bottom of the cheap watch business. It is understood that all the parts of the cheapest sort of watch are made by machinery. The advertisements say so, superfluously—because a single part of a watch, if made by hand, costs more than the cheap article is worth. Low-priced watches, however, are all imported into India, which means that something has to be paid for their freight. The person who sells them gets a profit out of that transaction; and the money, for which they are sold, covers the cost of advertising. Then a certain "percentage" goes to the manufacturer as his profit; and, when all are paid, it must not be expected that the prime cost of "materials and making" can amount to much. Any one can better appreciate the "value" he has received for his money if he tries to re-sell his low-priced watch. Considering the rapidity with which the cheap watches forced their way on the market, it is not surprising that so many were sold. There was no time in which to give them a fair trial. Now, however, the public are beginning to understand how to invest their money, so far, at least, as watches are concerned, and, of course, the "Waste of money" on cheap watches has shown a falling off.

Every person, who wants a serviceable watch (and not a make-shift article), at least expects that it will not only keep time but retain its appearance for a reasonable number of years, under ordinary conditions. MESSRS. MARCKS Co., LD., Watch and Clock Manufacturers, have, for more than a quarter of a century, supplied the public in India with an enormous number of watches, all of which were the very best made of their class, and have given their purchasers entire satisfaction. The numerous unsolicited testimonials that have, during this long period, been received, from every part of India, show that even the most captious can find nothing with which to complain about, in either quality or durability. As the most substantial watches for the tropics, those offered by

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

Have never been surpassed—at least during the twenty-five years that they have been on trial—and there is every probability that these watches will continue to hold their deservedly premier position.

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WE are now OPENING out a large SELECTION of GOODS for the Xmas Season, and Solicit inspection of our Stocks of

XMAS TOYS — XMAS STORES
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PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
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MECHANICAL TOYS!
MECHANICAL TOYS!!

A LARGE COLLECTION SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION,
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Up-country Orders are promptly executed.

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PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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WE ARE NOW OFFERING FOR SALE

A VERY CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS

Specially selected in Europe by our Manager direct from the Manufacturers, such as

Dinner Sets for 12 Persons	from	Rs. 40	Table Knives	per doz. from	Rs. 7-8
Breakfast Sets „	„	„ 15	Dessert „	„ „	„ 6-0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY
THIRTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE
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EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS!
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12TH.
(For the first time in Bombay)
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL
NAUTICAL DRAMA IN FIVE ACTS,

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First Appearance of the Charming Little Artiste, Miss TILLY LAKE AS PEGGY.
New Magnificent Scenery and Effects.

DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 3; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8; Private Box to hold 4, Rs. 16.

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TO-NIGHT
THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will Perform Positively for
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Their much Applauded Parsee Social Drama,
"GAMRENI GORI,"
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"GAMRENI GORI," ..The English Actress in Parsi Garb.

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BEGS to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, ect., approved by everybody are of first quality and at reduced prices.

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BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.

Specially prepared for us by E. RIMMEL, of London and Paris. Being made of pure materials and perfumes have met with general approval and satisfied all who used them. They form a nice Family Soap. Per Dozen, As. 14. Beware of Imitation!!

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TRY OUR EAU DE COLOGNE.
Is in general demand and preferred to all others.
Per case of Six Bottles, Rs. 4-8.

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Charges Extremely Moderate.
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A Trial Order is Solicited.
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GENTLEMEN HOMEWARD BOUND can be supplied with the above on the shortest possible notice. A., L., and W. will send their new Patterns on receipt of Post Card.

Measures required. Height and Size of Chest.

Cash or V. P. P. Prices, which includes Carriage and Packing to any part of India.

Rs. 50 to Rs. 70.

ASQUITH,
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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GOSWAMI SHRI RANIVAHUJEE MAHARAJ (widow of GOSWAMI SHRI GOVIND LALJEE MAHARAJ) late of Benares Hindoo deceased.

GOSWAMI SHRI JEWANLALJEE MAHARAJ son of GOSWAMI SHRI VALLABHJEE MAHARAJ the Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the abovenamed deceased..........................Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 5th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One and in the Fifty-Fifth Year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE.
The 5th Day of December, 1891.
MESSRS. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, & NICHOLSON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOW READY.

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Published once a week at the Bombay Gazette Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
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Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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AT 9 P.M.
SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

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When Children will be admitted HALF PRICE to all Seats.
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LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!!
OF THIS TALENTED LECTURESS.

Miss VON FINKELSTEIN will give the last of her Lectures at the
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, DEC. 12,
AT 9 P.M.
THE SUBJECT OF HER REPRESENTATION WILL BE
ECCE HOMO,

In which the Gifted Native of Jerusalem will take her hearers to Palestine among the flat roofs and white walls of Nazareth, the olives of Bethany, the steep streets and rocky ramparts of Jerusalem, and then on to Calvary.

Those who have not attended these Lectures have missed a treat. Don't miss the last opportunity of hearing this Wonderful Lady. Not only Christians but Jews, Mahomedans, Parsis and Hindus my hear her with delight.

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Chairman and Speaker's Guide; by Thomas Smith	1	4
Daphne—and other Poems; by Frederick Tennyson	4	12
Florence Stanley, or Forgiving Because much Forgiven; by Jane M. Kippen. With Illustrations	1	4
Fossicker: A Romance of Mashonaland; by E. Granville	2	4
Gerald Estcourt: His Confessions; by F. Marryat (Mrs. Ross Church). New Edition	1	10
"Gone Away"; by Frederick Cotton (late of H. M.'s 100th Foot	0	10
Great Men and A Practical Novelist; by J. Davidson; Illustrated by E. J. Ellis	2	4
History of my Life: An Autobiography; by the Right Rev. Ashton Oxenden, D.D.	3	4
History of the Indian Mutiny, Six Vols......each	3	12
In the Wars of the Roses; by Evelyn Everett-Green	1	10
Mrs. Arnold; by Denis Arkwright	3	12
Memories of Stambourne-Stencillings; by Benjamin Beddow. With personal Remarks, Recollections and Reflections by C. H. Spurgeon. Illustrated	1	4
Our Neighbour, Widow Yates; by Grace Stebbing. Illustrated	1	4
Prince's Whim, and other stories; by K. S. Macquoid	2	4
Peggy's Widow—Bathsheba. (The Family Story-Teller)	1	0
Programme of Christianity: An Adress	0	10
Preacher and His Models. The Yale Lectures on Preaching, 1891; by the Rev. James Stalker, D. D.	3	4
Public Libraries; by Thomas Greenwood, F R G S	1	10
Riding; by Captein Robert Weir (Riding Master, R. H. G.), with contributions by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, K.G., the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, etc., etc. Polo; by J. Moray Brown (the Badminton Library)	6	10
Something about Guns and Shooting; by "Purple Heather"	0	10
The Lord of Dynevor; by Evelyn Everett-Green	2	4
Who shall serve? A story for the Times; by Annie S. Swan (Mrs. Burnett-Smith	2	4

CHRISTMAS NUMBERS FOR 1891.

Pears' Annual with 3 large size colored plates	1	0
The *Illustrated London News*, Rival Belles"	1	0
The *Graphic*, "Ophelia," and another "The Ladies Horatia, Laura, and Maria Waldegrave"	1	0
The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, "Little Dame Durden"	1	0
Yule Tide, one plate "The Lady with the Lamp" (Miss Nightingale at Scutari 1854)	1	0

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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

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CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES, PORTS, SHERRIES,
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Superior Old Dry (Vino de Pasto).	Old Puerto Sherry.
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Chablis (White). Beaune (Red). Pommard (Red).
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From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

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Warranted to be the brightest in excellent condition

LIQUEUR.

Allasch Dopfelt Kummel.
Rs. 41 Per Doz.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

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It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago: Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

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Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Splee Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
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Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
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A BOON TO MEN — Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 149 High Holborn, LONDON.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ADMITTED Mr. GOOLAMHOOSEIN MEHERALI CHINOY a PARTNER in my Firm from 2nd November, 1891.

173 and 177, Samuel Street, Khoja Mohla.

FAZULBHOY MEHERALLY CHINOY,
173 and 177, Samuel Street, Bombay, 7th December, 1891.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

ESTATE OF W. B. MELVILLE, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVII. of 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late WILLIAM BABINGTON MELVILLE, Superintendent of Government Telegraph, Ganhati, Assam, who died at Mainpur on the 25th day of March, 1891, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co, Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to admininister the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay, without delay, the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.

Bombay, 5th December, 1891.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 8 LOGS of MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER not less than 30 feet 6 inches long by 16 inches square, to be delivered immediately at Chinchpokli Station.

Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed, and superscribed, "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p. m., (Gunfire) Monday, the 14th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th December, 1891.

DOCKYARD CONTRACT FOR PURCHASE OF EMPTY CASKS.

TENDERS for the Contract, which is for 12 months, will be received by the Undersigned at 1 P.M., (gun-fire) on MONDAY, the 21st December, 1891. For particulars see "Bombay Gazette," dated 19th November, 1891, or apply to the Undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th November, 1891.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

MRS. AMELIA ELIZABETH RAFFIN (wife of Captain George James Raffin), late of Bombay, European, Inhabitant.
JOHN BLACKWOOD SMITH, late Guard, North-Western Railway, Karachi.
MAHOMED JAFFER AWAJI, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, Merchant.
JAMES HENTHORN TODD, of the Bombay Civil Service, and late Acting Collector of Thana.
CAPTAIN ROBERT DAVID CAUTLEY DAVIES, late Assistant Commissioner, Khamgaum, Akola District.
GEORGE THOMAS GOUGE, formerly Signaller, Government Telegraph Department, Deesa, and late a Government Pensioner.
DAYAL ANANDJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.
CHOTIRAM RAMCHUND, late of Bombay, Hindu, Inhabitant.
EDWARD I. BRANDON, late European Watch-maker, Bombay.
R. A. BROWNE, late Abkari Inspector, Vadhwan Distillery.
VALENTINE BIRCH, late a Colonel in Her Majesty's 9th Bombay Infantry.
MRS. MARY FREDERICA REIFFERSCHIED, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.

Admr.-Genl's Office, High Court, Bombay, 19th November, 1891.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per each Original Share of Rs. 500, and of Rs. 6-4-0 per each New Issue Share of Rs. 125 for the year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after the 17th proximo, to the Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1890.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABEDIN SHIRAZI,
Agent.

Bombay, 19th November 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for Immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconaut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT PORBANDAR, KATHIAWAR.

A ¾—hand Screw COTTON PRESS scarcely used. Price Rs. 1,850. Offers requested by

J. J. B. BENSON, C.E.,
State Engineer, Porbandar.

TIMBER SALES.

THE ANNUAL SALES will commence at KIRWATTI, YELLAPUR, on the 2nd January, 1892.

ALL SEASONED TIMBER.

Teak logs, about	3,916	= 67,228	c. ft.
Blackwood logs about	463	= 4,821	"
Junglewood logs about	2,378	= 48,413	"
Teak and Blackwood poles about	837	= 1,728	"

And a lot of Teak Sleeper Timber. For further particulars address

B. J. HASELDEN,
Divisional Forest Officer, C. D. Kanara

FOR SALE.

1. A T. B. AUSTR. GELD., 16-1, 7 years off, quiet to ride; good fencer and very fast dog-cart horse. Has both knees slightly scarred. Rs. 550.
2. English-built DOG-CART, by Joyce to suit horse, from 15-2; in excellent condition, Moveable seat, and lamps, &c., complete. Rs. 450.
3. Set of English HARNESS for Waler in good condition, Rs. 50.

The turn-out Rs. 1,000.

Apply to
H. G. BENN,
Lieut, 3rd. Bombay Cavalry, Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Stilton Cheese.	Crystallized Fruits.
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Cobnuts.	Fancy Crackers.
Grapes.	Muscatels in Boxes.
Mince Meat.	Smyrna Figs.
&c.,	&c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, here litary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the cause from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

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CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
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SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	" "	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	" "	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	" "	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	" "	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	" "	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	" "	200

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McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

THE ONLY REMEDY

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION
CLIMATIC ANÆMIA, INCAPACITY FOR WORK, AND MENTAL AND PHYSICAL DEPRESSION IS
LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.
THE ONLY FORMS
KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE
ARE
THE PILLS PREPARED BY THE ORIGINAL MAKERS,
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD.,
Which have been constantly prescribed by the most eminent Physicians with great success for the last Twenty Years.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED AGAINST FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS PILLS which cost the dealer only one-fourth the Price of KIRBY'S, are CONSTANTLY PALMED OFF AS GENUINE. Buy in ORIGINAL BOTTLES ONLY, and see that each Bottle carrid OUR TRADE MARK.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia*, *Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 31), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/ each (English money) he 10/-Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/-Bottles may be obtained direct from nr laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order r 21/

AGENTS: CALCUTTA—SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.; BOMBAY AND POONA—TREACHER & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—F. S. MADON & Co.; ALLAHABAD—LYELL & Co. MADRAS—E. W. SMITH & Co.; UMBALLA & KASAULI—BALL, HOBSON & Co. RANGOON—DE SOUZA & Co.; SIMLA AND LAHORE—E. PLOMER & Co.

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ARE SOVEREIGN REMEDIES FOR
SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, BURNS, SCALDS, BOILS, ABSCESSES, PILES, ECZEMA, INSECT BITES, BARCOO ROT, SANDY BLIGHT, &c., &c.

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AËRATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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BUY WATCHES OR JEWELLERY?

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ONE THOUSAND BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS

Of Watches and Jewellery of very latest designs. Birmingham supplies the World with Jewellery, and you will be astonished at the difference between Indian and Birmingham prices. Send for the Catalogue at once, so as to have it at hand when you or your friends want to buy Jewellery. Orders for a single article will receive equal attention with large orders.

We guarantee safe delivery of any parcels, small or large, all being insured through to our customers. Orders for India are executed by return mail (except such as have to be made to special instructions); the delay is thus minimised, and it is worth waiting to secure latest styles and saving 50 per cent.

We are well known in England, but as fraudulent advertisements are sometimes inserted, we shall be very pleased to send Bankers' references and highest testimonials to residents in India who may desire to entrust the execution of large parcels to us.

We shall also be glad to hear from Traders desirous of doing business in Watches or Jewellery. Our prices are so different to those usually charged, that our goods always sell readily.

J. C. LANGDON, DAVIES & CO.,
Practical Watch Manufacturers and Wholesale Jewellers,
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PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS,	GOLD MOHURS,	SIESTAS,
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NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

A LETTER FROM INDIA.

C/o SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE,
BOMBAY, 4th Feb., 1891.

MR. BURGESS, DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you a voluntary testimonial from the East. I have been suffering for 7 years from a wound in the shin, through a bullet wound in the last Chilian war with Peru; also with Eczema in my left hand, caused by acid, called Sulphuric Acid, burning the nails and flesh clean to the bone.

I have tried every cure to no effect, until a friend of mine begged of me to try your Ointment and Pills; I was disheartened of trying; being a poor man, my means were exhausted, not being able to attend to my work proper for 6 years.

I tried 1 Box of Pills and 1 Box of Ointment, when to my surprise I found a wonderful alteration in my hand and leg. Not having means, I borrowed, and sent for more, and wonderful to relate, in 3 months I am as whole as the day I was born.

Dear Sir, I think it my duty to reveal this cure to the known world; I would not be doing my duty if I concealed the benefit I have received from your wonderful remedies. I am working at present for Messrs. Walsh, Lovett, Mitchell and Co., Contractors, Bombay, and will prove this statement to anyone doubting this testimonial.

Hoping you will show this to the world's long sufferers,

I remain yours ever grateful, WM. PRETTYJOHNS,
Native of Dartmouth, Devonshire, England.

Ulcers, Abscesses Cancers, Tumours, Polypuses, Piles, Bad Legs, Old and Poisoned Wounds, including dog, insect, and other bites, stings, and every form of Eruption and Skin Disease, Eczema, Psoriasis, &c., effectually cured by the LION OINTMENT & PILLS.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

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RESERVE FUNDS £125,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF SHAREHOLDERS £750,000

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Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. When the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no Interest is allowed.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS
At rates to be learnt on application.

Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted on Terms to be ascertained on Application to

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months' notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
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LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL..........£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 250,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 223,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
ON DEPOSITS at Call......2 per Cent. per Annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
12 Months..............4½ " "
6 Months...............4 " "
3 Months...............3 " "
For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.

OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 977½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	995
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	27,330	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	--	£18	..	do.	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 20	495ex
Anglo-Indian	2,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	511
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	660
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	570
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,200
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	995
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	700	700	15	630xd.
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	470
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	110
David Mill	1,460	500	500	Rs. 30	445
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	525
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	710 xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr.ct.	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	580
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	770
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	350
Indian Manfg.	908	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	925
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	25	533 x
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	195
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	965
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 70	1,365
Mazagon	5,000	250	25	8	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,725
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,408	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	695
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	445
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	680
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,175
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	460
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	480
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	765
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	20	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	700 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	70

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,850
Do. New Issue	560	375	625	33½	965
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		93
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	925
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	50	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	13
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	98
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	307
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	36
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	92
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	..
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	84
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	18½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akola	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	265
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	132½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,450
English Press and Manfg.	180	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	8,500	8,500	50	925
French	300	500	all		545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	100	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	500
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 7½	[illegible]0xd
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	[illegible]
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	[illegible]
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	115
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	300
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	210
Volkart	--	1,000	...	Rs. 100	830

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs.	14-4-6
Carolas	„	228
Mexican Dollars	„	222
Five Franc Pieces	„	280
Bar Silver	„	106-7-6
Gold Leaf	„	22-14
Bar Gold, English	„	22-15-6
„ Australian	„	22-15-6
„ Bombay	„	22-14
„ Pekin	„	22-6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	107-7
Four-and-a-half per cent	105½ nom.
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	113
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	224
Port Trust Bonds	103-8

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 4 21-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	1s. 4⅝d.
Do. do.	3 Months' sight	1s. 4⅞d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	1s. 4 25-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. Credit	3 Do. do.	1s. 4 27-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5d.
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 4⅞d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 5 1-32d.
Francs	3 Do. do.	1·77½
Do.	6 Do. do.	1·78½
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	60 days' do.	[illegible]
Madras	At sight	100 3-32
Do.	30 days' do.	100½
China	60 days' do.	218

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Closed Races, Mahaluxmee.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Bazaar and Entertainment at the Indo-British Institution, 4 p.m.
Sorosis Meeting, Alexandra Institution, 4 p.m.
Sale of Work, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Harbour Lights," 9 p.m.
Lecture by Miss Von Finkelstein, Town Hall, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Mon. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Badsworth (s), from Mauritius; Nuddea (s), Calcutta; and Melpomene (s), China, &c.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Canton (s), for China, &c.; and Rajpootana (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. German man-of-war Schwalbe and the s. s. Kaveri entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Badsworth entered the dock yesterday and the s. s. Rajpootana left it on Thursday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY SUNDAY TRAINS.—The train leaving Colaba for Bandora at 6-30 a.m will leave at 5-30; and run to Andheri arriving at Santa Cruz at 6-10 and Andheri at 6-25 (railway time.)

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.—A meeting of the Theosophical Society will be held to-morrow evening, at 5-30 in its Rooms, at the Church Gate Street. Subject: "The Rationale of Theosophical Conceptions."

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November, 1891, was 2,983; daily average, 99; total of new admissions, 1,493; and the number of children vaccinated, 101.

MUSIC AT PAREL.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play a select programme of music on their Regimental Parade-ground this evening, at 6-30 (railway time.)

GENERAL BOOTH'S VISIT TO BOMBAY.—Government has been pleased to grant a site on the vacant ground lying between the New Municipal Offices and the Rink, on which to erect a pandal for General Booth's meeting.

MRS. VON FINKELSTEIN-MOUNTFORD.—Mrs. Mountford will give the last of her lectures at the Town Hall to-night. Her previous lectures have been intensely interesting, but that advertised for to-night, "Ecce Homo" promises to be the best of them all.

THE COLLISION AT THE DOCKS.—In accordance with a Government Resolution a marine court-of-enquiry, with Mr. C. P. Cooper, as president, will assemble at the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday to investigate the circumstances attending the recent collision of the s.s. Mirzapore with the dock wall.

PENSIONERS' FETE.—The annual Pensioners Fete, will be held in the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 2nd January, 1892. Application for tickets to be made to the honorary secretary, District Staff Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay. No tickets will be issued after the 31st December, 1891.

ST. PATRICK'S CLUB.—The entertainment that was produced before a crowded audience last night by the members of the above club was an unqualified success and quite fulfilled the anticipations. Cordial applause greeted the performers for the perfect manner in which the programme went off, of which a fuller account will appear.

GOA NEWS.—Captain A. P. Trajano da Costa Campos has been appointed Administrador of Pernem, in place of Mr. Andrade Corvo, who has left for Portugal.—The Goa Branch of the Geographical Society in Lisbon has proposed to change the name of the Margaum Railway Station to Affonso d'Albuquerque to perpetuate the memory of the conqueror of Goa.

FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.—At the Church of St. Michael, Upper Mahim, will be celebrated to-morrow the feast of the Immaculate Conception. It will be preceded by Vespers to-day, at 6-30 p. m. On the feast-day there will be Low Mass at 6-30 and 7-30, and the Solemn High Mass at 10-30. There will be an exposition of the Blessed Sacrament; and sermon, procession, and benediction will close the festivities.

MUSIC AT THE PAREL GYMKHANA.—The Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme at the Parel Gymkhana, near the G. I. P. Railway Parel Workshop, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March	Belle Mohnes	R. Eply
Selection	The old Guard	Planquette
Valse	Estudiantino	Waldteufel
Song	Return and Stay	Allen
Valse	Roses du Martin	Fahrbach
Galop	The Planters	Fricke

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE RACES.—By the kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Forjett and Officers, the Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Race Course, Mahalakshmi, this evening, at 4 o'clock:—

March	Hercules	Brepsant.
Overture	Flotte Bursche	Suppe.
Valse	Promenaden	Gung'l.
Selection	Paul Jones	Planquette.
Duet	Rigoletto (2nd Act)	Verdi.
Valse	El Dorado	Royle.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ROBBERY IN FALKLAND ROAD.—Choonaji, a dancing girl, residing on the first-floor of a house, at Falkland Road, has reported to the police that on Thursday afternoon she went to see the balloon ascent at the Victoria Gardens, leaving her room in charge of a servant, whom she employed only fifteen days ago, and on her return home she found her box forced open and jewellery, valued at Rs. 1,189 and Rs. 20 in cash, stolen therefrom.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—This afternoon, a match will take place on the Cooperage ground between the Rovers and the team from Quetta. Kick off at 4-15. After the game the Durham team will be presented with a purse of money, which has been subscribed for them by their Bombay admirers. Any who are desirous of augmenting the purse can do so on the ground before the termination of the match. The Rovers' team will be composed out of the following:—Messrs. Ford, Watson, Sharpe, Powers, Dorry, Claridge, Chalmers, A. Brown, Allan, Nicoll, Owen, Ridgewell, and Johnson. Players are requested to be punctual. Chairs will be provided for the ladies.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Devidass Jamnadass, aged 25 years. The deceased was first a servant to a cloth dealer, but he did not like the work so he left the service and engaged himself as a cook to a milkman. About 8 days ago he went to his cousin's when some water having accidentally fallen on him he cried out that he was polluted and left the house in anger. He was found on Thursday at noon lying unconscious in Mooljee Jaitha's Cloth Market and was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where it was found that he had swallowed opium, from the effects of which he died in a few hours after his admission into hospital. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Narayan Pandu, a police sepoy, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate to answer a charge of wrongful restraint preferred against him, under Section 341 of the Indian Penal Code, by Vishnu Dhondu Dandekar, a compositor employed in a printing-press at Funnaswadi. Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant, a lad about 18 years old, said that at midnight on the day in question he was going from the press to his house, at Gamdevi Road, while he met the sepoy near the level-crossing at Kennedy Bridge. The sepoy stopped and searched his pockets and then detained him for three hours. He asked the sepoy to let him go, but he did not do so. When he went home he told his neighbours that he had been detained by the accused, who in defence stated that on the day in question he was doing duty near the level-crossing at the Kennedy Bridge. About 1 a.m., the boy came up and he told him to stop but he would not. The sepoy made him stop and felt his pocket and found a watch and a four-anna silver piece. The boy said that he lived at Gamdevi, and there he was known to many persons. Being satisfied with this explanation, he gave back the watch and the money to the lad and let him go. He did not detain the boy nor did he take the watch or the money. He stopped him because he did not answer to his challenge. The Magistrate discharged the accused in the absence of evidence, but in doing so remarked that he saw no reason to doubt the boy's evidence. It appeared to the Magistrate that the boy had spoken the truth, but as there was no evidence to support his statements could not do otherwise than discharge the accused. He had no right to detain the lad and search him. If there existed any doubt in the mind of the accused he had to place the lad before his superior officer. The Magistrate, accordingly, discharged the accused.

BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENT AT THE INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTE.—A grand bazaar and variety entertainment was opened yesterday, and will be continued to-day at the Indo-British Institute, in aid of the Ladies' Association for the Propagation of the Gospel in India. The opening was most successful, there being a large attendance, the entertainments in particular taking well. There are two stalls of Indian art work collected from all parts of India, four fancy stalls, a flower stall and a refreshment stall provided by Mr. Borri, of the Victoria Terminus. The electric fish-pond and bran-pie created great amusement yesterday, and attracted many customers, only the fish-pond did not prove quite profitable, some of the fishermen's nerves proving stronger than the electric current passed through the water and allowing them too easily to pluck out the rupees. Turning to the entertainments which proved the main attraction and drew large audiences, the stage was beautifully dressed in flowers and flags, the latter lent by and fixed up most tastefully by an officer and some men of H. M. S. Cossack. The show opened with some *tableaux vivants* by children, some scenes from "The Mikado," and chiefly the "Three Little Maids from School" being very amusing. "Little Miss Muffit" too made a pretty picture, but the best arranged of all was "The School of Cookery" which drew forth much applause. Between the *tableaux* Mr. Liddiard and Mr. Phillips of the Stanely Opera Company sang. The former gave "The Death of Nelson" and the latter "The Pilgrim of Love," which were much appreciated, and Miss Cissie Denvers, who also appeared by the kind permission of Mr. Harry Stanley, sang "Annie Laurie." She rendered the favorite Scotch ballad most charmingly, and was rapturously encored. Captain Whitehead, of the B. I. S. N. Company, contributed two recitations, which were given with excellent dramatic effect, and much applauded. The appearance of Abracadabra, the Egyptian wizard, with his wife Kataphelto, whom he playfully calls the "Lily-of-the-Valley," perhaps because she is a very dark-skinned beauty" not only created much amusement, but greatly mystified the audience. It is the first entertainment of the kind that was ever witnessed in Bombay and without going into details of the wonderful performance or attempting to describe we should say the bazaar should be visited to-day, if to only see and hear the wonderful exhibition of animal magnetism by the clever wizard of Egypt. The same entertainment will be given to-day and Miss Denvers has promised to sing Tosti's "Good-Bye." We must not omit to mention that Mr. Zeplin, the talented conductor of the Stanley Company Orchestra, kindly came forward and officiated as accompanist. In conclusion it is to be hoped there will be a large attendance of the bazaar to-day again, its object being a most deserving one.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.

DACOITY IN THE HOUSES OF MARWAREE MONEY-LENDERS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* SATWA GOVIND AND FOUR OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. S. Hammick, Session Judge of Ahmednagar, who, on 27th July last, convicted the five accused of dacoity, under Section 395 of the Penal Code, and sentenced them each to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. G. R. Kirlosker appeared for the accused; and Mr. Ganesham Nilkant (for the Government Pleader) for the Crown.

The accused and others were committed on the charge that, on the 27th April last, at Dhorja, Shrigonda Taluka, they committed dacoity in the houses of Fakirchand Pitaram and Ballaram Khupchand. It appears that Fakirchand was a Marwaree money-lender, and at the end of April last, the marriage of his son was being celebrated with some pomp. On the 27th of the month, while he himself was at the Belwandi railway station, being on his way to Nagar on business connected with the marriage, a party of men appeared on the road outside his house. They threw stones and burst open the house door. Fakirchand's son, Dagadu, was asleep inside. They beat him with sticks, stripped him of his ornaments, and made him point out the place where his father's valuables were kept. They then crossed the road to Fakirchand's shop, broke into it, and smashed the boxes and cupboards. In the meantime, the house of Ballaram Marwaree, which adjoined that of Fakirchand had also been entered and rifled. The thieves then went off, carrying Fakirchand's property to the value of about Rs. 16,000, and also the property of Ballaram, the value of which had not been ascertained. The accused stated that the case against them had been fabricated by the police. Those of them, who had made confessions, withdrew them at the Sessions Court, they saying had been extorted by beating. The evidence for the prosecution consisted of the statements of persons who said that they recognized the accused or some of them at the time of the robbery or shortly before; evidence connected with the production of stolen property; evidence that the accused or some of them were absent from the villages on the night of the robbery; and the confessions of four of the accused. Gulabchand Marwaree, who got some of the stolen property from four of the accused, produced it before the Court; and, in the opinion of the Sessions Judge, it was not likely that Gulabchand stole it himself. Three of the accused gave information to the police which led to the recovery of more of the property, especially gold, which had been melted down. The Sessions Judge was not satisfied that the confessions were the spontaneous act of the accused, and he discarded them his consideration. His Honor came to the conclusion that the guilt of the five accused was established; but as regarded the others, the evidence was insufficient, and they were discharged. The five who were convicted were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for ten years each.

Their Lordships, after considering the evidence and hearing the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeals.

DACOITS ENTERTAINED AS GUESTS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CHANNAMALLYA GURULINGAYA AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS appeal was from a decision of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in August last, convicted the accused of dacoity in three different cases, and sentenced two of them to rigorous imprisonment for five years each, and the third for six years. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker appeared for the accused.

The accused and seven others were charged with having, on the night of the 25th June last, dacoited the house of one Ganpaya, at Belanmadki, of ornaments, clothing, and cash of the value of more than Rs. 3,000. The Sessions Judge considered that the evidence of one of the accomplices, who had been tendered a pardon, had been overwhelmingly corroborated by independent witnesses and by members of the *panch* present at the discovery or disclosure of the complainant's property either in the neighbourhood of his house or in the houses of the accused. It appeared that the accused and their companions first deliberated how to gain admittance into the complainant's house after dark. As counselled by one of them, after nightfall all moved in the direction of the house. A few of them, who represented themselves as carkoons and peons, were received and hospitably entertained by the complainant with food, and were invited to stay the night at his house. As he was providing them with a torch for which they had asked, the whole gang rushed in seized, blind-folded, pinioned, and threw him down; stripped his person of two silver belts of and gold rings; and knocked on the heads hands three women of his household. The contents of his chests, of which he surrendered the keys, were seized. Finally, he and the women were shut up in an inner room with the door chained from outside, and the gang withdrew with the booty to the hill-side. A *kumbli* was there spread on the ground, and the booty was distributed. The copper-boxes were thrown away among the bushes; and the cotton cloths were discarded, while the silk ones were divided. After *pan* and cheroots, the ornaments were done up in a stolen *dhotur* for distribution on a future occasion, and ultimately entrusted to two of the gang, which then dispersed for their respective quarters. Meanwhile, the complainant had escaped from durance and aroused the neighbourhood. Reports were made to the police, and the thieves were afterwards arrested. Most of the stolen property was found with members of the gang. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, found the three accused guilty and sentenced them as already mentioned. The rest were discharged.

Their Lordships, after hearing the accused's pleader rejected their appeals.

"ENTERPRISE."

WIDOWS AND CHILDREN RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously subscribed	2,556
Mr. S. D. Sassoon	10
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy	5
Mr. Noormahomed Jairazbhoy	5
Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co	5
A. H. K.	5
Geo. K. H.	5
W. N. F.	5
A. B.	5
A. S.	5
S. M.	5
J. M. N.	5
J. A.	2
Total	2,618

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE undermentioned gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's levee on the 9th instant:—

Dr. H. P. Dimmock, I. M. D.; Mr. Henry O. Campbell; and Mr. Ranchodlall Desai.

MRS. FANNY DENT, wife of a gentleman employed in the Lambton collieries, kindly allows us to publish the following facts of her interesing case and wonderful recovery, which we gather from her correspondence, and which we shall be glad to allow anyone to peruse who wishes to do so. Mrs. Dent has been in a state of extreme debility for twelve years, frequently quite unable to do any work, the lightest kind causing great fatigue, with severe pains in the limbs, back, and left side. So severe was the pain that she would have to sit or lie down frequently. Walking exercise was very trying and she could only walk very slowly. She had long seen Clements Tonic advertised, but, like many more people, her husband was prejudiced against "patent medicines," but (now we use her own words) "I knew some one who had tried Clements Tonic and I decided to get a bottles on the quiet and say nothing about it if it did me no good. The effect I thought something wonderful. I felt better after the first dose, and by the time I had taken half a bottle I was a different woman. My husband, friends and neighbours soon noticed the change in me, and they could not make it out. I had to tell the truth that it was Clements Tonic that was making me strong. I could not keep the secret, I was only to glad to give the credit to Clements Tonic. After finishing the bottle, work was no trouble to me, but rather a pleasure, and after doing a heavy day's washing I could go for a walk instead of having to go to bed, as always happened before taking Clements Tonic. One of my neighbours said to me last week—'Why, Mrs. Dent, you are doing wonders this week, how is it you are so strong now?' She knew I had done more that week than I had been able to do in 12 years before (she had known me this time, for I am an old resident of this locality, having lived here for 15 years.) I replied: 'Yes, I feel a wonder to myself, so I'll tell you the secret; I have been taking Clements Tonic, and I cannot tell you the benefit I have derived from it. You know what my sufferings have been, and now I have a genuine taste of good health.'" Mrs. Dent wrote us those particulars of her remarkable cure in March. She wisely, however, decided to continue the medicine to "clinch the cure" as it were. Some time afterwards she wrote as follows:—"Waratah Commonage, N.S.W.,—Dear sir,—It is with great pleasure that I pen these few lines. I have been, as you know, a great sufferer from weakness and debility for years. I was under several doctors, but they never did any good. I despaired of ever being better, but as I stated in my last letter I saw Clements Tonic advertised. I tried a bottle and its effect was something wonderful. I felt better almost immediately, and was a new woman after finishing the first bottle. Before taking Clements Tonic it was a great trouble even to do a little housework, but afterwards my work was a pleasure, and my friends and neighbours were surprised at the change in me. I cannot say too much in praise of it, and can only gratefully describe my case and strongly advise all who suffer from weakness, backache, pain in the side, ringing noises in [redacted] shortness of breath to take Clements Ton[redacted] as much good as it [redacted] FANNY DENT."

THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

THE Imperial diamond case was resumed on Tuesday morning before Mr. Justice Wilson.

Sir Charles Paul continued his opening address at great length. Having briefly recapitulated his closing remarks on the previous evening, regarding Mr. Jacob's story of a telegram received by him in Calcutta from Abid on July 27th, and to a different version of the story told by Mr. Cheetham he went on to say;—"Mr. Jacob told Mr. Cheetham that, after the diamond was rejected by the Nizam, he saw Mrs. Abid, and in consequence of what passed he went to the palace again and saw the Nizam, who agreed to purchase the diamond for forty lakhs. He said he saw the Nizam personally and concluded the purchase. Further he said he had received a telegram from the valet, but should not notice it then. Mr. Jacob purchased the diamond from Mr. Cheetham for himself most undoubtedly, and paid for it with the Nizam's money, putting a sum of Rs. 1,77,000 into his own pocket. Then having left Mr. Cheetham about twelve o'clock, he went to the telegraph office and at half-past-twelve he wired to Abid: 'Your telegram just to hand. I am sending explanation.'" Sir Charles Paul:— "He gets a telegram in the morning telling him he must return the money. He sets off to Mr. Cheetham and purchases the diamond and then has the assurance to send this reply. Of course this telegram is a very hot coal of fire on Mr. Jacob's head." Then Mr. Jacob sent a long telegram to the Nizam. Counsel read this telegram. Mr Jacob stated in it. "I went to see Mrs. Abid, and she told me that some one had told the Nizam that the diamond could be bought for a less price than he was paying. I said 'Of course he cau, because I paid a gret deal less than forty-six lakhs, but I said I must make a profit. Even now I would take less. She said, 'Better go and see my husband again. He will arrange it.' I telephoned to Abid and went to the palace. Abid told me, 'The Minister has written to His Highness telling him Mr. Jacob has overcharged you, and that the Resident is angry about it, therefore the Nizam wishes that you should reduce the price.' I said, 'Make me an offer.' He said, 'His Highness has offered 40 lakhs if you will accept.' I asked, 'What about your commission?' He replied, 'You will accept forty lakhs. I will forfeit three lakhs and accept two instead of five.' I then told him, 'if you will forfeit all your commission I can let His Highness have the diamond for thirty-six lakhs.' He said to me, 'Why should you do so? He is willing to give you forty lakhs. And as I knew that your Highness would like the diamond because you told me so, and as I left you were the fountain of my life, because you hold my bread in your hand, I agreed to take forty lakhs. I told Abid, 'Let me have the money.' He said, 'You can't have the money here, as His Highness does not want the Minister to know anything about it; but the money will be sent to Calcutta.' He also said, 'His Highness will not ask the Minister for this money, but will pay a portion from the seven lakhs I have of his and the balance from the Bara Begum Sahaba's money.' Now, your Highness, how should I know all these if he did not tell me?"

After detailing his action afterwards he said when he was in Calcutta: "I got a telegram from Abid. To my surprise he demands the money. Surely this cannot be an order from Your Highness, and if it is, then the offer of forty lakhs could not have been with your sanction. Hence I am deceived by him. This is a serious matter and will cause great trouble to me and your Highness, because the money cannot be now returned, the draft being bought. I cannot sell the diamond because it is your property and not mine, unless you authorise me to sell it. Meantime, I am in a fix with the bank for the balance. Unless I pay them at once they will claim to keep the diamond, and this will cripple me."

Sir Charles Paul observed in passing that Mrs. Abid denied the statements attributed to her. It would be for the jury to consider whether if any fresh contract had been entered into by the Nizam, or on behalf of the Nizam, by anyone having authority to do so, twenty-three lakhs being in Mr. Jacob's power, they would have let him go away with the diamond. That is why he was bound to invent a false explanation about the bank being security. After referring to the vagueness in terms of the telegrams sent by Mr. Jacob to Abid the day after he left Hyderabad, he submitted that Abid's explanation of these, namely, that they referred to Mr. Jacob's endeavour to get his expenses, for the far more reasonable one than that given by Mr. Jacob, namely, that they referred to the remainder of the purchase money for the diamond.

Addressing himself to the unlikelihood of Mr. Jacob acting as he did in leaving Hyderabad afterwards, if he honestly believed the Nizam had told him he would take the diamond for forty lakhs, the learned counsel pointed out that one would have expected him, had there been a substituted contract, to wait a day or two to assure himself of the fact by an interview with His Highness. First he said he had an interview with the Nizam, afterwards he abandoned that position and alleged that Abid told him the Nizam would take the stone, and he believed he had authority; but if he believed that, when he got Abid's telegram in Calcutta on the morning of the 27th July, that belief was dispelled. Yet he had the bold effrontery to go to Mr. Cheetham, after the receipt of the telegram, and to say, "I have a telegram from the valet that I am not going to listen to. I had an interview with the Nizam, who told me himself he would take the stone for forty lakhs." In short he was conscious his only chance was to put on bold effrontery, to send the money away, and then stand the storm. He became very cheeky to everybody, and thought he would go through by brazen impudence.

The reading of telegrams was then gone on with. Mr. Jacob was telegraphed to several times to return the money both by Abid and the Minister, and telegrams passed between Mr. Jacob and the Nizam, his Private Secretary, the Minister and Abid up to Aug. 4th, when the Minister telegraphed to him saying—"Abid denied speaking to Mr. Jacob about buying the diamond for forty lakhs. Moreover, even supposing Abid did so speak, I may observe that when His Highness had already finally declined to purchase the diamond to you personally, and ordered a refund of the money and you promised to return the money within three days after reaching Calcutta, the idea of your taking any such proceedings as mentioned in your explanation of 27th July, in an important case like this, on the strength of another statement, not confirmed by His Highness, whom you did not even refer to, is so absurd that no one would credit it. In short, if Abid's present statement to His Highness is true, you yourself have concocted a design to put pressure on His Highness to buy the diamond. If it is false, you and Abid entered into a conspiracy for the same purpose. In either case your position is a very serious one. I therefore hope you will make no delay in returning the money first." Then Mr. Jacob threw over Abid and declined to correspond with him, and in reply to this telegram from the Minister, Mr. Jacob declined point blank to have anything to do with the Minister. At a later stage Mr. Jacob said the Nizam at the interview never asked him to return the money. So for some purposes Abid was accepted as agent of the Nizam and for others he was not. Mr. Jacob was informed that the Minister had full power to proceed in the case, and shortly afterwards proceedings were commenced. Counsel thought the jury would be satisfied of two things in the case, first that Mr. Jacob was entrusted with the money by the Nizam for the express purpose of obtaining the diamond in order to bring it to Hyderbad for inspection, and that the original contract was a contract to purchase subject to approval, and at the same time that twenty-three lakhs were to be deposited in the bank, to remain there till the diamond was approved of. There seems to have been a diversion of money which somehow or other got into Mr. Jacob's name, and he parted with the money, but it was a transaction *passand ya na passand*, as was borne out by the accused's own conduct in his arrangement with Messrs. Kilburn and Company, that if the diamond was returned by the 31st July the money deposited, £12,200, should be returned. Mr. Jacob said there was a substituted contract; but there was only the bare assertion in support of that one assertion of a man whose statements were full of falsehoods from beginning to end, full of devices from beginning to end, the statement of a man who made two contradictory statements about the same thing. "I think," continued Sir Charles Paul, "I shall not be pressing the case too high, subject to what you may hear from the other side, if I ask you to reject that statement. It will no doubt be said 'His mouth is shut,' and you are entitled to give him the benefit of that, but his mouth was not shut, and he then told one story, then another, and then made imputations on everybody all round, and then threatened to go to the Government of India. Everything was done, but the money was not returned, and the Rs. 1,70,000 he had put in his pocket was kept firmly there."

After reference to the evidence Abid would give, counsel dealt with the attempt alledged to have been made by Mr. Jacob to induce Abid to form a partnership with him in the matter of the diamond, and also read correspondence between Mr. Jacob and Mr. Tremearne with regard to obtaining a stone from England, and said it was apparent throughout that Mr. Jacob was to bring the diamond to India at his own expense. Now, exclaimed Sir Charles Paul, he had the effrontery to say the transaction was not *passand ya na passand*, but it was an absolute purchase by the Nizam without seeing the stone. His own letters contradict that assertion. The diamond was simply brought for inspection, and his telegram of the 14th admitted that the money was to remain in deposit, and if the diamond was not approved the money would be returned. Now he says the twenty-three lakhs handed to him became his property, and that he never thought he was bound to return them. Sir Charles Paul explained he had not pointedly referred to the evidence of the Nizam himself, taken on commission, because Mr. Inverarity gave Mr. Woodroffe notice at the time that he would object to its going in, and until he made it evidence. He thought it just as well not to refer to it. In the course of time if it was admitted, as he trusted it would be, and if the defence did not call witnesses, Mr. Woodroffe would address the jury on some portions of it.

The Advocate-General then addressed himself to the legal position, and having read the definitions given in the Code contended that the accused had been guilty of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation within the meaning of the sections. Even before Mr. Jacob had the diamond he got fifty thousand rupees of the Nizam's money, and bought jewellery at Messrs. Hamilton's, at any rate to the amount of forty-two thousand rupees out of the money. With regard to the twenty lakhs odd he paid to Messrs. Kilburn and Co., that was clearly done in violation of the contract, and as to the one lakh seventy thousand he put it in his pocket, disposed of twenty thousand, and produced the balance under pressure.

The prosecution were proceeding to call the first witness Abid, when Mr. Inverarity complained that there was a want of clearness in the first four charges in the indictment, which rung the changes in regard to fifty thousand rupees. No specific date was given, and objection might arise that more than three offences were included in the one.

Mr. Justice Wilson said he understood the alleged criminal breach of trust consisted in Mr. Jacob drawing money out and applying it to his own purposes.

Sir Charles Paul would rather say the spending of the money was evidence of the offence having been committed.

Abid was then called, and Mr. Woodroffe said he wished to give his evidence in Persian, his native tongue, and the language he best understood. Mr. Inverarity desired to have the services of some one who understood Persian in order to check the witness. Pending the arrival of such a person he suggested they might discuss the question of the Nizam's evidence.

Sir Charles Paul said that was not convenient at the moment, because in the prosecution he desired to put in an affidavit that it was wholly inconvenient to the Nizam to come to Calcutta to give evidence.

Mr. Justice Wilson said the discussion might proceed on the understanding that the affidavit would be put in.

Sir Charles Paul said he proposed to put in the Nizam's evidence taken on commission on two grounds, first under Section 503 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate considered the Nizam's proper case for the evidence to be taken on commission, and the present objection, if it prevailed, came to this that the prosecution should have made a second application to the High Court for a second commission in order to obtain that evidence. The accused was represented at the commission by counsel, who had an opportunity of cross-examining and did cross-examine the Nizam, and unless some special advantage would be gained by it, no second commission would be issued, and that the High Court would receive the evidence thus taken, unless there was strong reason for preventing it. Having quoted Section 507 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the speaker pointed out the difference in phraseology between Section 503 and 507; in the latter it said that evidence taken on commission should be received as evidence in the "case." Mr. Justice Prinsep had held, he believed, that the word meant the inquiry before the Magistrate where evidence might be received, but not at the Sessions. He submitted that was not a correct interpretation, and that if it had been the intention to confine the receipt of such evidence simply to the inquiry before the Magistrate, some such words would have been put in. If that interpretation were correct, it implied that the case before the Magistrate ended with the commitment; but he submitted that the case before committal was in the preliminary stage, and that it was still in existence. Secondly, this case clearly came under Section 33 of the Evidence Act. It seemed to him that it would be acting in an extraordinary way if the Court held that two commissions should have been issued to take the same evidence.

Sir Charles Paul then put in and read an affidavit of Mr. Hormusjee N. Vakil, solicitor to the Hyderabad Government, which set forth that it would be excessively inconvenient for the Nizam to come to Calcutta, as his absence would entail the absence also of the Minister and Secretaries and paralyse the business of the State. It also contained reference to the dissatisfaction with which the Nizam's examination by the Commission was viewed by many of his subjects.

Mr. Inverarity remarked that in the manifesto the Nizam issued he said he had no objection to appear in the Court, and pointed out that, under the Mahomedan law it was the duty of everyone, prince, peer, or peasant, to appear in the Court if his presence was required, and acting on the example of the Prince of Wales and other high dignitaries in England, who had appeared in the Courts, there was no objection on the part of the Nizam personally. It was, however, said the business of the State would be retarded by the Nizam's absence, as it was necessary for the Minister and Secretaries to accompany him; but the Nizam has been to Calcutta, he had paid a long visit to Ootacamund. He went off shooting and did not take his Minister and officials. To do that might be very dignified, but it was not at all necessary.

Sir Charles Paul said he understood when the Nizam went to Ootacamund he took his Minister.

Mr. Hormusjee being called and examined by Mr. Inverarity confirmed this. In answer to a further question witness said it had been estimated that if the Nizam came to Calcutta it would be necessary to bring a thousand people, and the Nizam had estimated the coast at fifty lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing his argument, said he apprehended that in issuing the commission the Magistrate, seeing he was conducting only the preliminary inquiry, thought it would be inconvenient to compel a person to come from Hyderabad to Calcutta, when the only proceeding was with the object of discovering whether a *prima facie* case was made out to warrant a charge being framed. Really the argument on the other side came to this, that even if the Magistrate was wrong in issuing a commission, ever afterwards the evidence taken on that commission must be evidence in the case. In Section 507 he submitted the word "case" referred to "case" in the Court out of which the commission issued. He quoted the decision of Prinsep, J, in 6 Calcutta. He submitted the proper course for the prosecution would have been to apply to the High Court to issue a commission. They had ample notice that the defence would object. If they had applied, he submitted the Court would have refused to allow a commission to issue. Cases reported in the Indian Law Reports, 5 Allahabad, page 92, and 6 Allahabad, page 224, and 8 Calcutta, page 896, supported his contention, the last case recognising the principle that a complainant should not be allowed to be examined on commission or any where, except in the presence of the accused and before a tribunal which has to examine the truth of his evidence. He could not conceive a stronger case against a commission than this, where the alleged trust was created in the presence of three persons only, the Nizam, Abid and the accused. At some length counsel dealt with Section 33 of the Evidence Act, and contended that the Nizam was not excused from appearance under that section, and that without unreasonable expense or inconvenience he might attend and give his evidence. A brief allusion to the fact that the Nizam being in the position of a sovereign gave his evidence before the commission in his palace at Hyderabad, and was subject therefore to no temporal penalties whatever, and historical references to the customs observed in such cases by other sovereigns brought the court to the luncheon hour.

After the adjournment Mr. Inverarity continued his argument under Section 33. He said it was assumed the charges were substantially the same in the first and second cases. In this case, charges drawn on behalf of the Crown had certain additions made after committal, being those which accused Mr. Jacob of criminal breach of trust in the way of his business as a merchant. Further, since the commission the prosecution had announced they intended to rely on certain letters and papers not produced before the Magistrate at all.

Sir Charles Paul briefly replied, contending that the complainant was at best only a witness, the prosecutor being the Queen. He asserted the cases quoted did not apply to this case, and pointed out that accused was represented at the commission, and his counsel cross-examined the Nizam, but now they thought it would be a very good thing to keep the evidence out. As to Mr. Inverarity's objection about new charges, he pointed out that the charges could not be framed till the evidence had been heard. He repeated that it would be wholly unreasonable to expect the Nizam to come to Court.

Mr. Justice Wilson in giving his decision said it had been said that the words "be read in evidence in the case" applied, not only to the inquiry going on before the Magistrate, but also to the subsequent trial by the High Court. He thought that was not so for several reasons. His Lordship gave his reasons at length, his conclusion being that Section 509 did not render the examination admissible in his Court. The other question was whether it was admissible under Section 33 of the Evidence Act. His Highness the Nizam was not dead, and it cannot be found he was not incapable of giving evidence; he had not been got out of the way by the adversaries' party. It was not suggested there would be any delay, or would have been any, in obtaining his presence, and the only grounds left were that of the expense and inconvenience. He would point out that, though he would not say the section did not apply to a plaintiff, defendant or prosecutor, it was certainly primarily intended for some witness other than a party. He pointed out that a great deal was said to turn on the conversation between the prosecutor and the prisoner in this case. It has been said, his Lordship continued, the Nizam could not travel without his zenana and a thousand people. All that may be very proper from the point of view of state and policy, but with that I have nothing whatever to do, and I do not think it has been shown that the Nizam, travelling as he might, could not come here and give his evidence, if he desired to do so, within such limits of expense as would be perfectly consistent with what is reasonable. He, therefore, declined to receive the evidence taken on commission, and added if it was desired to make application to facilitate His Highness's attendance before the Court he would be glad to consider it.

Sir Charles Paul said under the circumstances he applied for a commission to examine His Highness. Arguing in support of this application he pointed out that if the Nizam had been a prince in British India, "some Bahadur C. S. I., or C. I. E., he would have been excused from attendance."

Mr. Inverarity objected to the application and it was refused:

Albert Abid, Chamberlain to the Nizam, was then called. After he had given evidence as to his previous occupation and present salary and emoluments the Court adjourned.

A GANG of roughs met at Epinay, a village and summer resort six miles from Paris, the other day, and proceeded to treat it like a conquered town. They insulted and beat passengers, and entering the wineshops compelled the landlords by threats to give them drink without payment. Meeting the carriage of King Francis of Assisi, who lives at Epinay, they attempted to knock the vehicle to pieces with stones, and several tried to stop the horses. The driver, however, laid on the whip vigorously, and horses and carriage were soon beyond their reach. The police captured half-a-dozen of the gang. All had previous sentences against them, and the eldest is under twenty.

Holloway's Pills.—Enfeebled Existence.—This medicine embraces every attribute required in a general and domestic remedy. It overturns the foundations of disease laid by defective food and impure air. In obstructions or congestions of the liver, lungs, bowel, or any other organs, these Pills are especially serviceable and eminently successful. They should be kept in readiness in every family, being a medicine of incomparable utility for young person, especially those of feeble constitutions. They never cause pain or irritate the most sensitive [redacted] bowels. Holloway's Pills are [redacted] blood, the most active promot[redacted] of the secretion, whereby all p[redacted] particles are removed from b[redacted]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hall Line s. s. Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain J B Purvis, will sail to-day for Malta and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nuddea, 1,932 tons, Captain A B Cave, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Madras and Puree, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain G Raffin, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 700 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mobile, 916 tons, Captain W McAdam, will sail to-day for Aden, Jedda, &c, with a general cargo and 220 pilgrims as passengers.

THE British s s Badsworth, 1,273 tons, Captain W Fargher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Weeks, Master Christopher, and 66 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,312 tons, Captain W M Hardcastle, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Johnstone, Rev Peter Rozario, Rev F Schwazz, and 20 deck.

THE Clan Line s. s. Clan Drummond, 1,904 tons, Captain H Harrison, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr A Manners-Paget, Mr and Mrs J R Campbell and four children, and nurse, Miss R Cant, Lt and Mrs McGee, and two children, and Master Andrew Myatt.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Canton, 2, 400 tons, Captain C E Baker, cleared yesterday for China, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rosario	1239	Brown	A	F Muir & Co
„ B. Tower	2672	Purse	B	F Muir & Co
„ H. Balckow	639	Lockier	C	B & P S N Co
„ Sculptor	850	McAdam	C	B & P S N Co
„ Mobile	916	Hardcastle	D	B & P S N Co
„ Clan Drummond	1904	Harrison	E	F Muir & Co
„ La Seyne	1157	Schmitz	F	M Maritius
„ Ibo	1112	Costa	G	V Ebrahim & Co
„ Kt. Companion	2513	Durant	K	K Nixon & Co
„ Kaveri	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
„ Tanjore	1402	Raffin	M	H Cassum
„ Cy. of Perth	2605	Kinlock	N	Sir C Forbes & Co
„ Aislaby	1799	Mansfield	P	W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Krishna ....Nacoda ....Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Thames	2401	Seaton	1	P & O S N Co
„ Canton	3171	Baker	5	P & O S N Co
„ Badsworth	1273	Fargher	6	W& A Graham & Co
„ Newcomen	1372	Hansen	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Akaba	2575	Ruby	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Rydall Hall	2139	Purvis	13	E Bates & Co
„ Minna Craig	2985	Naile	16	B Craig & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H. B. Snipe .... 305 ....B P T.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Badsworth (s)	Fargher	Mauritius, Nov 26.
	Nuddea (s)	Cave	Calcutta, Nov 26.
	Melpomene (s)	Mitis	China, &c.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Canton (s)	Baker	China, &c.
	Rajpootana (s)	Hardcastle	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Rydal Hall, Purvis, for Malta and Liverpool.
„ Clan Drummond, Harrison, for Dunkirk.
„ Pachumba, Gimblett, for Karachi.
„ Tanjore, Raffin, for Jedda, &c.
„ Mobile, McAdam, for Jedda, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Naseri, for Aden, Jedda, &c.
„ Nuddea, for Calcutta, &c.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.

7 Lalpoora s ....Stone..........Bombay.
Karamania s.......... ...... Liverpool, Oct 30.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 7.—Ship Garfield, steamers Chupra, Camorta, Warora and Orion, and a steamer (numbers not shown).

MADRAS.

Dec. DEPARTURES.

7 Shahjehan s .... Rangoon.
Palitana s .... Rangoon.
Niemen s.......... ...... Calcutta.
Ellora s.......... ...... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

Newcomen s—40 cases confectionery, Cowasjee Bros.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—4 cases polished plate glass, S Essajee; 6 cases soap, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 500 boxes bar soap, Kerr Tarruck and Co.

City of Perth s—5 cases polished plate glass, S Essajee.

FROM LONDON.

Canton s—82 cases oilmenstores, &c, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

Mirzapore s—8 bales paper, K A Hoosen; 11 cases ham, bacon cheese, &c, James Pearse and Co; 19 cases paper, A Kikabhoy.

Thames s—5 cases papers and 2 cases ink, G Claridge and Co; 64 bales printing paper and 1 case ink, The "Times of India"; 2 cases books, The Bombay Circulating Library; 5 cases haberdashery, &c, Morenas and Co; 16 cases oilmenstores, &c, E Russooljee; 25 cases sulphate of quinine, S Heeptoola; 6 bales paper, K A Hoosen; 8 bales paper, M S Joshi; 6 barrels ham and bacon, Treacher and Co; 10 bales paper G V Shricrishnadas; 75 cases oilmenstores &c, B Nuzerally

Almora s—14 packages vermillion, M Abdoolhoosen

FROM HAMBURG

Brunfels s—6 cases lanterns, Jan Mahomed

FROM HULL.

Rosario s—14 cases biscuits S Heptoola; 170 cases matches Byramjee Shapoorjee; 475 cases matches, A Shaik Adum; 150 cases matches, S A S Dawood.

FROM ANTWERP.

Canton s—86 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 117 kegs white lead, T F Bengalee; 93 cases plate and window glass, A Noorbhoy; 150 bales candles, E Russooljee; 50 cases window glass, M Ebramjee.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—7 cases envelopes, A Kikabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—5 cases soap, H Roopajee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—225 cwts coir yarn, C Khetsee and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas.

Rydal Hall s—7 bales wool, R Pritamdas.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—2 boxes silver coins, (Rs. 9 350) and 80 lbs copper coins, (Rs. 150, B Cursetjee; 2 boxes silver coins, The New Oriental Bank Corporation.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Drummond s—68 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

La Seyne s—2 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR HULL.

Minna Craig s—1,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Campanion s—896 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co 50 cwts gum, John Fachiri; 55 bales cotton, A S Moode liar and Co; 25 bales cotton dropping, D Virjee; 4,260 cwts wheat flour, Bombay Flour Mill Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aislaby s—2,000 cwts wheat and 6,003 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat and 1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—1,000 cwts castorseed, 1,004 cwts linseed, 201 cwts. rapeseed, 4,000 cwts mowraseed, and 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers, 3,450 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Benwell Tower s—990 cwts poppyseed and 30 cwts gum John Fachiri.

Thames s—5 boxes silver coins (Rs. 32,600), The Comptoir National Des Escompte de Paris.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Griffith, Lieut, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, from Munmar.

DECEMBER 10.

Jackson, Surgn-Col, Madras, Medical Staff, on duty, from Bangalore.

Watson, Major, Bengal, D A A G for I, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Caldecot, Surgn-Major, on leave, to Indore.

Wedderburn, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

Jackson, Surgn-Col, Madras, Medical Staff, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th December, 1891.

1 To-day, No. 1 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. punctually, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual course of Gun Target Practice. No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort for 10" R. M. L. gun drill. Dress—Drill Order.

2. With reference to Regimental Order No. 5 of the 7th instant Corporal I Marsland will take charge of No. 2 Subdivision of No. 2 Company during the absence of Sergt W. Carter on leave.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. S. SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th December, 1891.

1. The Regiment will parade to-day the 12th inst., at 4-45 p. m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p. m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

The Attack Formation will be practised on this parade. Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram Cars to-day, the 12th instant, as follows:—

Byculla and Byculla Scottish Schools.—One double car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p. m.

2. The Commanding officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. A. V. Dias, "F" Coy, from 1st December 1891 to 1st January 1892.

3. The following promotions will take effect in "B" Company from this date:—

Corpl. F. Waller to be Sergt, vice Sert. Main, reverted at his own request; Vol. C. Moon to be Corpl. vice Waller, promoted; Vol. J. F. Fido to be Lce. Corpl to complete the establishment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines [redacted] on Tuesday, the 15th instant. All arms and [redacted] worn. [redacted] ractice at Tent-pegging on the Ken[redacted] m. on Thursday, the 17th instant.

By Order,
[redacted] d.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjt. B. V. H.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT.—DECEMBER 13.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)—Missa Coelestis.—Hymns 353, 320 and 298.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 253, 198 and 27.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday.—Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
10-45 a.m.—Matins—Holy Communion and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Choral Matins and Sermon, (Parade Service).—Hymns 352, 48 and 231.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.—Hymns 8 and 11
Offertories for "Children's Gift."
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Anthem.—Then shall the Righteous shine Forth (Solo) from Mendelssohn's "Elijah."—Hymns 204 and 52.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.
11 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 295, 218 and 184.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon, Hymns 50, 53 and 313.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 354, 51 and 228.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
11 a.m.—Revd. J. Scott.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott.
(Byculla, Victoria Gardens.)
9 a.m.—Mr. A. E. Knott
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Revd. J. Scott. Holy Communion.
10-15 a.m.—Mr. S. Rahator—Marathi.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 6 and 70.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 394, 321 and 18.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 50, 355 and 215.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 46, 204 and 223.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral); Sermon by Rev. Brother Beale.
10 a.m.—Catechism (Choral); by Revd. Father Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m. (Choral.)
Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 65, tune 156; Hy. 106.
Hy. 149, 2nd tune; Hy. 226, 2nd tune.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Service will be held on board the steamer "Minna Craig," in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning, at Eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* The Right Hon'ble, The Earl of Carlisle	Mr W Bancroft, England
* Lord Morpeth, Mahableshwar	Mr R M Phillips, England
General H Pottinger, Military Secretary to Government, Poona	Mr L P Gueydon, England
Mr M Azizuddin, Akola	Mrs McKenzie, England
Mrs M Smith, Calcutta	* Mr F Goldsmid, Poona
Mr Hoyne Fox, Rangoon	Lieut and Mrs Magee, Punjab
Mr P Churchward, Madras	Mr and Mrs J R Campbell, Gaya
Mr A E Thornhill, Madras	Rev and Mrs R Boyd, Borsad
* Capt C Chamier, Neemuch	Mr L Broom, England
* Mr C Palmer, Hoshungabad	* Mr and Mrs E O Walker C I E, Poona
Mr J H Robinson, England	* Vet Surg Lieut-Col Clayton, Karachi
* Mr C S Killick, England	* Major Sawyer, Poona
* Mr J G Crawford, England	* Mrs C Palmer, England
* Mr E P Lake, England	Capt and Mrs G Thunder, Bombay
* Mr C Lake, England	Mr and Mrs F Lamb I M, Bombay
* Col H Bayley, Poona	Mr M Strahl, Bombay
Mr W Johnston, Madras	Mr and Mrs J R[illegible]
* Mr C H Wilks, Madras	Dr and Mrs C O [illegible]
* Capt and Mrs F Martin, Bangalore	Bombay
* Major H Carnegie, England	Mr C Nordlinger, Bombay
* Capt Glascock, England	Capt L Gordon, Bombay
Mr G M Morgan, England	Mr G W Terry, Bombay
Mr R Woolley, England	Miss Pickard, Bombay
* Mr W W Coen, England	Mr F Pickard, Bombay
* Mrs Bennett, England	Mr M C Murdock, Bombay
* Mr C Smith, England	Mr V Zimmermann, Bombay
* Mr G Jamieson, England	Mr A Francke, Bombay
* Mr R Fenton, England	Mr T A Walker, Bombay
* Mr T Elliott, England	Mr W F Hamilton, Bombay
* Miss Elliott, England	Mr J M Anderson, Bombay
Mrs Johnston, England	Col F Nisson, Bombay
* The Misses Wilks, England	Mr J M Heyn, Bombay
* Misses Bayley, England	Lieut T Moss, S C, Bombay
* Miss Hearn, England	Mr G Idda, Bombay
Miss F Burr, N S, America	Mr Hayashi, Bombay
Mrs Brocklesby N S, America	Mr J J Gazdar, B L Bombay
Mr Seymour Keay, M P, England	Mr V E Booth, Bombay
	Mr E Goll, Bombay

Residents left during the week marked (*) thus.

CALENDAR.—DEC. 1891.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ....December 15th, 5h. 44·2m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 23rd, 10h. 29·8m. a.m.
New Moon .... „ 31st, 8h. 11·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sunrise. H. M.	Sunset. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 12	Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m. Sale of Work, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 11 a.m. to 9 p.m. Bazar and Entertainment, Indo-British Institution, 4 p.m. Gymkhana Closed Races, Mahaluxmee. Lecture by Miss Von Finkelstein, Town Hall, 9 p.m. Gaiety Theatre: "Harbour Lights," 9 p.m. Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Thames.	6 24	5 23	8 2m 9 20 a	2 12m 2 35 a
Sun. 13	3rd Sunday in Advent.	6 24	5 24	8 57m 10 9 a	3 6m 3 18 a
Mon. 14	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. St. Peter's Girls' School, "Cantata," 5-30 p.m. Elphinstone College Union, Lecture by Principal Selby on "Politics, Ancient and Modern," 5-30 p.m. Dance, Royal Yacht Club. English Mail expected per s. s. Malwa.*	6 25	5 24	9 48m 10 55 a	3 56m 3 59 a
Tues. 15	St. Lucia's Day. Bombay University Examinations. Bombay Mill-owners' Association, Address by Dr. K. N. Badhurjee, 4 p.m.	6 25	5 25	10 36m 11 39 a	4 45m 4 39 a
Wed. 16	1st Winter Ember Day. Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m. Herr Schumack's Evening Concert, Town Hall, 9-15 p.m.	6 26	5 25	10 20m —	5 33m 5 18 a
Thurs. 17	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 3 p.m. Municipal by-election, Municipal office, 5 p.m. Ballotting for Election, Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Races, Back Bay Swimming Baths.	6 27	5 25	0 21m 0 3 a	6 20m 5 58 a
Fri. 18	2nd Winter Ember Day. Matriculation Examination Results. Ballotting for Election, Deputy Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.	6 27	5 26	1 1m 0 45 a	7 7m 6 38 a

* Left Aden on Tuesday at 6 p.m.

HIGH COURT—DECEMBER 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Investigation of Pauperism.

87-91—In person—Soomerabai vs Ramjugut Doorgasing and another—Janardhun and A.

91-91—In person—Veerchund Motichund vs Motiram Toolsidas.

92-91—In person—Veerchund Motichund vs Roopa Sobha and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

724-90—Tyebjee and D—Ethorbai vs David Ebrahim Awanker and others—Conroy and B—Part heard.

589-90—R Skipsey—Fukeer Khan Mahomed Khan and others vs Khanbhoy Cadurbhoy and another—In person—Part heard.

19-91—Pakurlas, D and C—Goolam Hoosen Mooraj vs Dhurondas [illegible]—Ardesir, H and D.

456-90—In person—a pauper—Bhugwan Ganesh vs Dhunibai and others—Bulkrishna V N K.

613-9—Conroy and B—Damji Lamjee and others vs Premjee Trecumdas and another—Bhaishunker and K and W and G

105-91—Janardhan G—Sitabai Balaram vs Bhimabai and others—Bhaishunker and K.

For further directions on Commissioner's Report.

9-88—Janardhan and A—Vishwanath Damodar vs Mathoorabai and others—B and M, C W and S, and B V N K.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Prince of Wales Trading Co. Ld.—T A Bland—for petitioner, Mudonjee Jootha—M N Baklatwalla for company.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS or BAROMETERS. —A very useful Instrument in a compact form, to wear in the Pocket. Will measure instantaneously a difference in altitude of 10 feet. To be had at Rs. 35, Rs. 45, Rs. 80 to Rs. 120. The more expensive ones are by Dr. A. Menist. —MARCKS & Co., Limited, Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

COME and SEE our XMAS BAZAAR of Toys, Dolls, Fancy Goods and presents to suit any age at Cheapest Prices. Hundreds of Xmas Trees supplied by SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Crawford Market.

MISS VON FINKELSTEIN will give her last and best LECTURE at the TOWN HALL, TO-NIGHT at 9 o'clock. Don't miss the opportunity of hearing her.

CHUMMERY.—WANTED, 2 or 3 GENTLEMEN to join others in running a Chummery at Bandora. "ALPHA," care of this Office.

ALMANACS for 1892.—A Large Variety of Various Subjects well got up—ONLY 2 AS. EACH. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

FRESH FISH, FRUIT, and RELIABLE DOMESTIC SERVANTS to Up-country Stations at shortest notice, as supplied to Mr. Wutzler during the tours of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, H. I. H. the Czarewitch, and the annual tour of H.E. the Viceroy, and many others. —J. LEWIS and Co., 9, Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, wanted Rs. 450, owner going home, "J.", care of this office.

GOOD RIFLES one 12 bore, and one 577-450, both nearly new and selling cheap at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Auction Rooms.

MR. W. H. SELLERS, Assistant in the Commissioner's Office, at Narsingpur, says:—MOTIVALA'S TOOTH POWDER is no doubt good as it has tended to strengthen my gums and a grinder which was somewhat shaky and painful has become firm, and I am enabled now to masticate my food more comfortably with it.

TWO D. B. and TWO S. B. RIFLES, willl be SOLD at Crawford's Auction Rooms by order of the Administrator General on MONDAY, 14th December.

CHRISTMAS and New Year Cards.— Just received a Choice Assortment from well-known Manufacturers, of Latest Designs, most Artistically Finished. —SHERIAR ASPANDIAR IRANI, General Merchant, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN ENGINEER, holding a First Class Certificate, and who has served his time in a workshop at home, to take charge of Presses and Gin Factories Up-Country; one having Marine experience preferred. Apply to "No.—," care of this paper.

WANTED a MAN who can make Designs of Marble Works. Apply personally to MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

ARABIC TUITION.—J. DIAB EFFENDI will read with Military Officers and other Pupils preparing for examination. Address opposite to the Northbrook Gardens, No. 234.

HERR SCHMUCK'S GRAND CONCERT, under the Patronage of H. E. LADY HARRIS, in aid of Local Charities, WEDNESDAY, 16th December, at 9-15 p.m. TICKETS, Rs. 2 and 1, at SOUNDY and Co.

HINDU BHOJAN VASTI GRIHA.— (Hindu Hotel) Bombay, Grant Road, opposite Northbrook Gardens. Moderate Charges. PUTAJEE SUBHANJEE, Proprietor of the Hindu Hotel.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET, an UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW, in Nesbit Road, Mazagon, thoroughly repaired and renovated. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE REPORTER, Ripon Club.

MAHABLESHWAR FOUNTAIN.—The only First-class and best HOTEL on the Hill. Excellent View; beautiful Sets of rooms; Splendid Food; and everything Unsurpassable by any other Hotel in the Station. Proprietor has splendid Houses TO LET.

HAM ON CUT! HAM ON CUT!! For the facility of our constituents we are now selling even one pound of Ham at Rs. 1 per lb. Ham whole from 8 to 18 lbs. each As. 12 per lb. Bacon on cut As. 12 per lb. D. G. Cheese on cut As. 12 per lb. Stilton Cheese on cut and Stilton Cheese in Jars.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

THERE will be a SALE of WORK in aid of the Building fund of the Methodist E. Church, at the Rooms of the Y. M. C. A. Apollo Bunder, on Saturday, the 12th Instant, from 11 a. m. to 9 p.m. A variety of articles suitable for Christmas Presents, a large assortment of Dressed Dolls, and a special stall for refreshments.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Beautiful Majolica Wall-plates, Dessert Dishes, Ash Trays, Flower Vases, Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c.— LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

RACE VIEW HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—Have OPENED, for Gentlemen and Ladies next door to Lord Reay Villa.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FOR SALE.—A pair of BAY ARABS, Aged 14-2, Good Looking, Steady in Harness, with Landau in Excellent condition. Price including Harness Rs. 1,200; open to reasonable offer, can be seen at a few hours' notice. Apply to STEPHENS & SONS, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—A D. B., C. F. HAMMERLESS 12 Gun by Cogswell and Harrison. Rs. 175. Open to a reasonable offer. Apply "C. D.," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

CAKES, CRACKERS, SWEETS.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS. —WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

JAMES WATSON & Co.'s "GLENLIVET" * * * Dundee Whisky is the best in India. Rs. 24 per Dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents; DHUNJEEBHOY C. OOMRIGUR, Retail Agent.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

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NEAR-SIGHTED OR SHORT-SIGHTED persons readily appreciate the advantage of wearing glasses which give them clear vision for distant objects that would be shadowy or invisible to their unassisted eyes; but the vision of the myopic eye is generally abnormally acute for minute objects when brought sufficiently close to them, so that the same persons are less ready to recognize the necessity of correcting the refraction for near objects too.

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AGENTS WANTED.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF SYED ABDOOL REHMAN STREET.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd December 1891, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Morgagee Moolchund Sewlal, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 24th April, 1885, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Withoba Antoba, Mothabhai Withoba, and Nanabhai Withoba, the following properties:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with two messuages, tenements or dwelling-houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Syed Abdool Rehman Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containg by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's old No. 872, Collector's new No. 2708, old survey No. 1-2881, New survey No. 1345, and by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward Nos. 91 and 92 and Street Nos. 377,379 and 381,383 and bounded on the east, by sweeper's passage, on the west by the Abdool Reheman Street, aforesaid, on the north by the house of Manore Raghoonath, and on the south by the house of Rustomjee Pestonjee Oomrigur, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Withoba Antoba Mothabhai Withoba and Nanabhai Withoba and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, December 12, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

AN active demand for some descriptions of Seeds set in at the beginning of this week; breaking, for a day or two, the dulness of business, but the enquiry was soon satisfied, and our export markets have since resumed their previous quietude. In Cotton, the new crop of which is coming to market much later than last season's, only a few small lots of early arrivals have been taken by exporters, while purchases of new and old stuff by spinners have been upon a very small scale; and in Wheat, receipts of which show an excess of not far from half a million tons compared with last year's supplies, transactions have been upon a small or moderate scale throughout the week, in a dull or quiet market. Exchange has shown little movement, and rates this evening are exactly on a level with those which ruled a week ago, the most noticeable feature having been the dulness of business both ways. Government Paper has receded ⅛ per cent. in Fours. Freights are weak, with only a moderate demand for prompt shipment. There has been a fair retail demand in the Import Market, and prices are generally maintained in spite of lower quotations from Manchester; but wholesale dealers are still irregular buyers.

MONEY.—Although the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance at the close of last week, standing at 368¼ lakhs, showed an increase of little more than a lakh during the period covered by the Statement against an addition of 6½ lakhs in the week preceding, the demand for Money for purposes of trade had not become greater, and the financial position generally was virtually unchanged, though the first pickings of the New Crop of Cotton have (later than last season) begun to come to market. In the items given in the Return, which go to indicate the movement in the trade demand, there had been the large addition of 29 lakhs to Private Deposits; and though Loans, instead of falling off as they had done in the previous week, had increased by nearly 7½ lakhs, while Bills Discounted had increased by nearly 5 lakhs the net diminution in the trade demand was represented in the Return by no less than 16¼ lakhs, or more than double the falling off disclosed by the previous Statement. This gain in the Balance, however, was neutralized to a great extent by some rather heavy withdrawals of Government Deposits.

No change has been made in the Banks' rates, and 2 per cent. remains the minimum.

EXCHANGE was quiet at previous rates on last mail-day with little or nothing doing. Merchants' Bills, for January-February delivery, were quoted at 1s. 4 27-32d. and 1s. 4⅞d. for three months' sight credits: and Bank Telegraphic, for transfer in the same months, at 1s. 4 19-32d. and 1s. 4⅝d., and for March transfer at 1s. 4 21-32d. On Monday the market opened with a firmer feeling on receipt of advices of higher prices for Silver in America, and was steady throughout the day, but without any fresh business to speak of being done. 1s. 4 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits was confined to the mail; and Bank demand, for May-June delivery, was reported to have been placed at 1s. 4 23-32d. on Tuesday the feeling was steady at opening at Monday evening's rates, and later in the day an advance of 1-32d. was established; but there was an almost total absence of business either way. The market opened on Wednesday with a quieter feeling, and with rates for Bank remittance 1-32d. down; and later in the day 1s. 4 13-16d. was available for three months' sight Credits. The market, however, closed quiet but steady without further change. Yesterday, Wednesday's closing rates were quoted at opening, and the market remained fairly steady throughout the day, but with little business passing. 1s. 4 13-16d. was reported to have been done for ready three months' sight Credits; but the rate was not general and the market was practically unchanged. To-day the market has been steady all day, with 1-32d. higher named for Bank remittance. A rather quieter feeling prevailed at the close, but with quotations unaltered, the following being our final ready rates:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅝d.	"
Do. 4 do.	1s. 4 25-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 5d.	"
Documents 3 months' sight	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do. 6 do.	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Francs 3 months' sight	177¼	"
Do. 6 do.	178¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market remained quiet to the close of last week, but rates for Fours were steady at 107½ for cash, 107½ for January account, and 107 for February. On Monday there was a fairly steady feeling during the great part of the day at 107½ for Fours for Money, and 107½ for 5th January account; but there was little life in the Market, and at closing. Fours for Money were quoted at 107 7-16. On Tuesday the tone of the Markat was rather quiet, but steady on the whole at a slight decline in the cash rates for Fours; but 107 7-16 was the closing quotation, with the next Settlement quoted at 107⅜ and the February account at 106 13-16. The market was weak and declining on Wednesday, and the rate for Fours for Money receded to 107¼, with 107 1-16 quoted for the next Settlement, and 106¾ for the February account; but buyers came forward at these prices and a recovery, and more, took place, the market having left off at 107⅜ for named cash. There was not much activity in the market yesterday, but rates for Fours were steady at 107 5-16 for cash; 107½ for the 5th January Settlement; and 106 13-16 for the February account, which were the closing rates last evening. To-day the market has been strong at about yesterday's quotations for Fours till near the closes when the cash rate advanced to 107⅜, with the next Settlement quoted at 107½, and the February account at 107. For 4½ per Cents 105½ is the nominal quotation.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ½ per cent. higher, at 113. Port Trust Bonds are ¼ per cent. lower, at 103½.

SHARES have been quiet throughout the week, and in Cotton Mill Scrip the movement which has taken place has favoured sellers almost as often as buyers. Compared with our quotations of last Friday evening we note a decline of Rs. 125 in Sholapore Cotton Mill Shares (a large portion of this Mill and contents having been destroyed by fire on the 5th instant; but it is covered by Insurance) of Rs. 15 in Empress; of Rs. 10 each in Howard and Bullough and James Greaves; of Rs 5 each in Connaught, Colaba Land and Mill, and Coorla; and of Re. 1 in Anglo-Indian, and Leopold. On the other hand, there has been an advance of Rs. 20 in Khatao Mucconji; of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay; of Rs 5 each in Luckmidas and Swadeshi; and of Rs. 15 each in Manockjee Petit and New Great Eastern. In Press Shares Bombay Cotton, Mofussil, and New Indian are Rs. 2½ higher; and Munmar have advanced Rs. 5. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay-Burma have declined Rs. 125 in the first issue and Rs. 35 on the others; Kemp and Co., have declined Rs. 8; Treacher and Co., are Rs. 20 higher; and Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The wholesale demand for staple *Grey Goods* has continued irregular during the past week; but there has been a steady retail enquiry throughout the week. Rates generally have been maintained at the level of previous quotations with a few unimportant exceptions, but dealers are willing enough to realize their holdings on the basis of current prices. Stocks are somewhat reduced. In *Bleached Goods*, light weights of *Shirtings*, and medium makes of *Mulls* and *Jacconets* have been in good demand; other descriptions show no change in position or value. *Dyed Printed Turkey Red*, and *Local* goods show no change. The week's Clearances of *Imported* goods have been about 4,000 packages; and of *Local* goods 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist*, has been quiet with only a small business passing, but prices are quite unchanged. Sales of *Local Spinnings* at Hongkong were 4,500 bales, and at Shanghai 6,500 bales, for the fortnight ending on Tuesday, with Exchange at Hongkong on Bombay at Rs. 221½. China buyers here have operated to a small extent, the sales for the week having aggregated about 1,000 bales at slightly easier figures, and the market closed dull at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule,	As.	3¾	to	4	per lb.
"	... 8s	"	3¾	"	4¼	"
"	... 10s	"	4 1-16	"	4¼	"
"	... 12s	"	4 3-16	"	4⅜	"
"	... 16s	"	5	"	5¼	"
"	... 20s	"	5¼	"	5⅜	"
"	... 24s	"	5¾	"	6¼	"
"	... 30s	"	6¼	"	6¾	"
"	... 40s	"	7¾	"	8	"

METALS.—A large business has been done in *Copper* during the past week in a firm market, and prices have advanced 10 annas per cwt. *Yellow Metal* has been taken to a moderate extent at an advance of 2 annas per cwt. at which the market is steady. *Iron* has been steady at previous rates, with not much doing in any description.

COAL.—This market has been weak. Sales have been reported since last mail left of Powell's Duffryn, January-February shipment, at Rs. 15½ per ton, and of Davison's West Hartley, December-January shipment, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 13½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—There was nothing whatever doing in this staple for export at the close of last week, and very little for local consumption; and the tone of the market was dull, though previous prices were maintained. During the present week the feeling has been quiet, with some little fluctuation in rates for the new crop; but business has been upon a very small scale, shippers having taken only a few hundred bales in the aggregate of early parcels of New Oomra growths, and a little Bengal; while the Mills have bought about 3,000 bales of New Oomra descriptions, and old Oomra, and Dhollera kinds, and old Compta Ginned. The market closed quiet this evening, with prices exactly where they were a week ago.

The arrivals of new Cotton during the week have been 5,100 bales, compared with 25,300 bales received during the same period last year; and the receipts of new Cotton, so far, are 70,500 bales more than they were in 1890 at this time.

The official reports received last Monday morning from the cotton districts stated that the plants in the Barsee district of the Oomrawattee Circle were suffering from want of rain, and that arrivals were expected early; while at Oomrawati itself the arrivals were slowly increasing; and at Julgaum and Dhullia only small quantities were coming to market; as was also the case in the districts of the Bengal circle. The weather at Broach continued seasonable, and flowering was general over the whole of the district. Throughout the Dhollerah circle also the flowering of the plants was advanced, and bolls were appearing at Veeramgaum and Bhownagar, rapidly ripening in the latter districts.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.*:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C & F.
Oomrawattee, Fully Good (Good Staple)		Rs. 165	=3 19-32d.
Do. Good.	do.	" 155	=3⅜d.
Khandeish, Fully Good		" 160	=3 15-32d.
Do. Good		" 150	=3 9-32d.
Belatee, Fully Good		" 155	=3⅜d.
Do. Good		" 145	=3 5-32d.
Dhollera, Fully Good		" 172	=3 23-32d.
Do. Good		" 162	=3 17-32d.
Bengal, Fully Good		" 150	=3 9-32d.
Do. Good		" 142	=3⅛d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good		" 160	=3 15-32d.
Westerns, Good		" 165	=3⅜d.
New Crop.			
Bengal Fine (January)		" 174	=3¾d.
Do. Fully Good do.		" 163	=3 17-32d.
Do. Good do.		" 157	=3 13-32d.
Broach, Fine (March)		" 205	=4 13-32d.
Do. Good do.		" 199	=4 9-32d.

The arrivals of new Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1891-92. Bales.	Season 1890-91. Bales.
Khandeish	6,000	35,000
Berar	2,000	14,000
Bengals	1,300	28,800
Hingunghat	......	2,000
Total	9,300	79,800

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.	1889. Bales.
For the week	6,546	29,833	39,211
From 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	1,888,619	2,019,016	1,868,888
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	63	2,579	11,577
From 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	1,015,564	1,410,358	1,275,605
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,089	987	900
From 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	155,116	66,472	38,978

WHEAT continued in moderate request for export to the close of last week in a quiet market and at previous rates, and since then business in this staple has been upon a small or at most a moderate scale, in a quiet or dull market, but without any quotable change in prices. The excess in arrivals of Wheat in Bombay this year compared with last is no less than 423,958 cwt.

SEEDS closed steady last Saturday with moderate export business passing, and with rates half-an-anna per cwt. higher for *Linseed* and 8 annas per candy up in *Gingelly*; and on the market re-opening on Monday, an active demand from shippers was felt for both the above descriptions, and a large business was done at a further advance of ¼ anna per cwt. in the former, and 8 annas per candy in the latter in a firm market. The activity continued on the following day, and another rise, to the same extent, was established; but thereafter enquiry subsided and only a moderate business was done, though the tone of the market remained steady and prices unchanged. We quote at closing this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7 1 to Rs. 7 3 per cwt.
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat	" 7 12
" " Cawnpore "	" 7 6 to Rs. 7 8 "
" Red "	" 6 9 to Rs. 6 12 "
Gingelly White "	" 42 8 to Rs. 43 0 per candy
" Mixed "	" 40 0 to Rs. 42 4 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	434,386	229,636	174,549
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	15,017,644	6,538,465	6,456,527
Linseed for the week	45,837	33,818	29,106
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	4,737,355	2,445,931	2,015,072
Rapeseed for the week	1,443	1,316	25,787
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	1,434,377	898,379	2,033,065
Gingelly Seed for the week	57,972	54,094	76,991
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	1,193,968	1,013,799	987,657

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1891. Cwts.	1890. Cwts.	1889. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	105,602	160,226	60,388
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	12,646,952	4,967,992	5,572,551
Linseed for the week	4,299	5,518	23,665
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	4,566,568	2,320,923	2,086,382
Rapeseed for the week	13,854	6,923	990
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	1,431,830	763,956	2,202,038
Gingelly Seed for the week	......	23,024	34,235
Do. from 1st Jan. to 10th Dec.	1,079,078	1,006,260	834,659

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 10.

The City Line steamer City of Edinboro left here for Bombay this evening.

ADEN, DEC. 11.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here yesterday evening.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this evening.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur, with the China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera 3 11-16

The Manchester Market has been in better demand; fair business at steady prices.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight...	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅛ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes.........	96
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. "	73½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.........	106⅛ex.
Bar Silver	43⅜

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion £23,900,000, increase £200,000; public deposits £5,400,000, increase £200,000; other deposits, £29,700,000, decrease £600,000; other securities £27,600,000, decrease £800,000; notes and gold Rs. 15,200,000, increase £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPH WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, DEC. 11.

The barometric changes are small, and the pressure is decreasing in North-West India, across the centre of the Peninsula, and in South Carnatic, but it is increasing elsewhere. The pressure is in high uniform in north-west and Central India, but decreasing quickly in the southward, and the depression is still shown over the Ceylon. Wind blow north-westerly on the Gangetic plain, northerly on the Bay area, and north-easterly in the Central Provinces, and west Peninsula. The force is fresh on both sides of the Peninsula. Temperature has fallen, except Burma, and the mean temperature is below the normal average, except in Burma and Madras. The deficiency is greatest in the Central Provinces. Rain has fallen all round in the south coasts of the Peninsula. Negapatam, Cuddalore, and Calicut report about one inch, elsewhere the amounts are small.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 Per Copy.

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10 The Investiture of the Raja of Akalkot—Return of Lord Harris to Bombay—Bombay Art Society.
11 Criminal Life in Bombay—Grant College Medical Society—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
12 H. E. the Governor's Levee—Annual Inspection of the Harbour.
13 The Cathedral High Schools.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: Mrs. Grimwood's Book—"Darkest Eurasia."
15 LEADING ARTICLE: The Death of an Aeronaut.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: Female Education in India—Gunpowder and Dynamite in Rain-Making.
17 LEADING ARTICLES: The Portuguese in India—Persian Opium.
18 The Slave Market—The Dufferin Statue in Calcutta—The Jamnagar Jubilee Hospital.
19 INDIAN SPORTING NEWS: The Association Football Tournament—The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Rifle Meeting—The Bombay Gymkhana Races.
20 BENGAL—The Aligarh Cavalry Camp—Poona Camp-of-Exercise—Hyderabad Letter.
21 The Imperial Diamond Case—BURMA.
22 Bombay Municipal Corporation—MADRAS—Furlough Pay in the Uncovenanted Service.
23-24 ARMY ORDERS: General Orders by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India—Bombay Army Orders—OFFICIAL GAZETTES: Government of India Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Provincial Gazettes—RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.
25 BANK REPORTS—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
25-26 COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
27-28 ADVERTISEMENTS—SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FELTWELL—December 3, at 89, Abington Road, Earls Court, London, the wife of J W Feltwell, Esq., of Lohagur Tea Co., Darjeeling, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

EDWARDES—November 16, at Meerut, the wife of Lieut J T Edwardes, Assistant Engineer, P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MADGE—JAMES—December 7, at St John's, Mirzapore, by the Rev J F Scobell, Walter Culley Madge, to Rosalie Emily, daughter of J O N James, Esq.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1891.

MR. JOHN MORLEY, who has found in so many others subjects for biographic criticism, has at length found his own biographer and critic, in the person of M. Augustin Filon, who devotes forty pages of the *Revue des deux Mondes* to an "appreciation," as M. Filon himself would call it, of his career as a critic, as a journalist, and as a statesman. Mr. Morley has no reason to complain of his biographer, for no one has done greater justice than M. Filon has done to his work in its three aspects. It is not, indeed, surprising that one who has laboured as diligently in French fields as he has should find an appreciative critic in the pages of the great French review. Voltaire would have been known to most Englishmen only in caricature but for Mr. Morley's luminous monograph upon him. Carlyle, in his "Frederick the Great," had taken care that whatever was ludicrous and monkeyish in his nature and his career should be advanced to the very forefront of the stage of the nineteenth century—a century which he was pleased to represent as frivolous and productive of no good thing. In Mr. Morley's pages Englishmen have at least learnt to detect in Voltaire a burning sense of justice, a craving for light upon problems concerning which men in authority were indifferent, and on which they would not admit the claims of other people to enlightenment. Rousseau has been rescued by Mr. Morley from the danger of being known to Englishmen only by his own account of himself, which is perhaps the best thing that could have happened for his reputation. One result is that the average Englishman no longer accepts as a right estimate of Rousseau Dr. Johnson's saying that he would sooner sign a warrant for his transportation than for that of any felon in Newgate. No English writer, and few in France, have done as much as Mr. Morley has to exhibit the course of literary and philosophic preparation that was made for the Revolution by these men and by the Encyclopædists. This, which has made Mr. Morley an interesting personage to Frenchmen, has however been a ground of distrust in him amongst political antagonists in England. They have by this time grown nearly tired of it, but one of the commonplaces of criticism upon Mr. Morley as a statesman has always been that he is so much a man of letters. The *Times* even now thinks it necessary to remind Mr. Morley's countrymen that he is an "ideologue" and somewhat too bookish a person to take a part in the practical concerns of life. Nor have his opponents lost sight of here and there a passage in his writings, on French pre-revolutionary characters which they have thought calculated to alarm and repel "the Nonconformist conscience," and the perhaps less acute sensibilities of his clerical supporters in Ireland. Thus far appeals of this sort have had no marked result. Mr. Morley's attitude during the great ethical crisis of last year was correct enough to satisfy both wings of his party, and there seems to have been a tacit agreement not to accept invitations from the *Times'* correspondents to inquire into Mr. Morley's peculiar views about the French clergy and the creed they taught. "The written word remains," of course, but then you are not obliged to bring it to the light every time you are asked to do so.

Thus Mr. Morley the politician has not, as yet, appreciably suffered from the philosophic indiscretions of Mr. Morley the man of letters. He has belied the old conventional belief that the thinker must fail when he takes upon himself the part of the man of action. M. Filon, who seems to have studied Mr. Morley as closely in the character of a journalist as in that of a critic, takes the fact as it stands without seeking for any explanation of it. Was it his three years' service in journalism, in which he was brought every hour in direct contact with the concrete facts of public life, that prepared him for a success in politics that is usually denied to the makers of books? Perhaps it was; anyhow Mr. Morley's editorship of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was an interesting period in the history of that paper, though perhaps one of the least noteworthy periods in his own. It is difficult to believe, even from the account that is given of him by a writer evidently determined to make the most of every phase of his career, that Mr. Morley was within his vocation when he was acting as the chief and the predecessor of Mr. W. T. Stead. When M. Filon tells us that Mr. Morley was "nobly unfitted" for the less serious part of journalism, and that while on the *Pall Mall* he thought of only one thing—"the Irish question"—he allows a secret to escape which is very significant. A journal whose conductor thinks of the Irish question alone, or of any other question alone, is apt to fall into a rut along which progress is slow. Mr. Stead seems to have been communicating his confidences to M. Filon concerning the inner life of the *Pall Mall* during Mr. Morley's editorship. A period of almost Arctic cold preceded the exuberance and warmth that set in with the New Journalism. Mr. Morley, we are told, suppressed all tendency to excess and exuberance, and mercilessly threw cold water upon all enthusiasms. If "*Surtout pas de zele*" was scarcely the guiding principle of the office, Mr. Morley thought that "*Surtout pas de dithyrambe*" was the least that he could insist upon in restraint of extravagance. When he was on his holidays Mr. Stead took his place, and, according to M. Filon, took it with a vengeance. The bulletins of the absent chief on these occasions were severely admonitory. One article, he wrote to his *locum tenens*, had "turned his hair grey"; another "stopped his breath," and brought him back to London by the next train. It was not without a struggle therefore that the *Pall Mall* under Mr. Morley's direction retained its reputation for sobriety—a sobriety, by the way, which is said not to have conduced to its financial prosperity in those days. One counsel that Mr. Morley gave to his alarmingly enthusiastic colleague may be quoted here, if only as a counsel of perfection. "Never write two articles on the same day; if you do they will be mere words. This is the warning of an editor and the advice of a friend." Friendship and judicious editing could not have found expression in better counsel. M. Filon represents Mr. Morley as an editor who carefully economized the strength of his contributors. He asked of no one, he tells us, more than he could do, remembering that he was himself strong, and that he too had had his unproductive hours. But, after all, Mr. Morley's editing of the *Pall Mall* belongs rather to his political than to his literary career. He was all but absorbed by the Irish question in its many phases when he took to daily journalism, and it was partly in order to aid in the discussion of that question that he entered upon a path which was probably anything but congenial to him.

It was a coincidence, and perhaps more than a concidence, that Mr. Morley took up the editorship of the *Pall Mall* at the time that Mr. Chamberlain entered the Cabinet. And now that we have in very recent memory the bitter controversy between these two statesmen as to the right of an ex-Cabinet Minister to criticise his former colleagues, it is interesting, albeit painful, to turn back to quieter times, when, during the Beaconsfield administration, the two might be seen in close and constant companionship. Mr. Morley, speaking to M. Filon of those times, said "we were like two brothers," and Mr. Chamberlain, on this being mentioned to him, replied sadly that it was true enough. They would not agree, however, upon M. Filon's description of the part that Mr. Morley has taken in helping Mr. Chamberlain to a career. The opening of the pages of the *Fortnightly Review* to Mr. Chamberlain, when he was a man of merely provincial fame, the idol of Birmingham, and "our Joseph," was a service that might have been as easily and as effectively done by half-a-dozen other magazine editors, and it is difficult to see how Mr. Morley can be said to have "exhibited Mr. Chamberlain in the strength of his character and talent, as an eloquent logician, at once bold and clever, luminous and clear, who derived his strength chiefly from his good sense." M. Filon traces as far as he can in parallel lines the development of these two men's opinions on the Irish question. There was a time no doubt when they looked eye to eye at such phases of the question as had then come into view; but it is difficult to indicate precisely the point at which they parted company. Nor does it now greatly concern us. The point of chief interest in M. Filon's appreciation of Mr. Morley's present position is that he takes it for granted that the succession to the Liberal leadership is destined for him. Some one seems to have ventured upon asking the question which Mr. Edward Dicey has a little too incontinently put upon paper "what will happen if Mr. Gladstone dies?" The answer, which shows that royalty had no monopoly of superstition, was "Mr. Gladstone will not die." The answer is explained by an anecdote concerning M. Thiers which takes it safely out of the region of idolatry, and M. Filon's application if it comes to this—that Mr. Gladstone will not die, because there will be another Gladstone to come after him, namely Mr. John Morley. Sir William Harcourt, who led the Opposition during Mr. Gladstone's illness last summer, has no place in his reckoning. We are in doubt, indeed, if the career of Sir William Harcourt would altogether lend itself to treatment in the pages of the *Revue des deux Mondes*. But it seems a little too soon to hear of that liveliest of debaters and most versatile of platform practitioners as having been definitely assigned a second place amongst the Liberal leaders. Unless, indeed, his ambition, which is believed to be not small, has been satisfied with the promise of the woolsack. One belief, which the French critic attributes to Mr. Morley is somewhat alarming to us in this part of the world. "He would subscribe to the abandonment of India," we are told, "if he could be satisfied that the Indies cost England more than they bring back to her." We can recall nothing in Mr. Morley's declarations which accords with that, and despite all that is said as to his political colour-blindness and his want of imagination we are pretty confident that Mr. Morley must recognize that much more is involved in the connection betweeen England and India than the merely mercantile question whether the connection is a profitable one to us. He would at least give a thought to the interest of India in it—an aspect of the matter which seems to have escaped M. Filon.

THE vote of the French Senate, imposing duties upon the importation of groundnuts and gingelly seed will, if confirmed by the Chamber of Deputies, have an important effect upon two articles which figure largely in the Bombay export trade. Both trades have grown very largely in recent years, the exports of groundnuts having risen in value from twenty-five-and-a-half lakhs in 1886 to forty-one-and-a-half lakhs last year, while the shipments of gingelly seed, of which nearly twelve lakhs of cwt., valued at ninety-two-and-a-half lakhs were exported last year, have increased in the last four or five years by nearly fifty per cent. The proposed duties, which are quite new, will fall heavily upon both articles. Upon gingelly seed the incidence will be nearly ten per cent., the present price at Marseilles being 35 francs per 100 kilos, upon which it is proposed to levy a duty of three francs. Groundnuts are exported shelled and unshelled, and upon the former the incidence of the proposed duty of three francs per hundred kilos will be exactly ten per cent., the present price being thirty francs per hundred kilos. Unshelled nuts, which sell at about 33 per cent. less, will be favoured somewhat, for the duty upon them will be only a third of that imposed upon the shelled produce. The duty, it is expected, will be levied from the first of February, and in anticipation of that there has been a brisk demand for both gingelly and ground-nuts, prices of which for the December shipment have steadily hardened during the past two or three days. For both products France has always been by far our best customer, having last year taken 4,89,519 cwt. of groundnuts out of a total export of a little over seven lakhs of cwt., Belgium coming next, with 1,42,470 cwt. In gingelly seed the French trade is equally preponderating, the exports to France being 7,26,768 cwt. out of a total export of 11,81,505 cwt., and the value over fifty-eight lakhs. Italy came next, taking a little over three lakhs of cwt., of the value of twenty-two-and-a-half-lakhs, and to Belgium the exports totalled a little under a lakh and a quarter cwt. The reasons which have actuated the Senate in imposing these unexpected duties are doubtful. Gingelly seed is a raw product upon which the manufacturers of oil are largely dependent in the preparation of what passes for olive oil. We see the secrets of the "finest Lucca" in the imports into Italy of three lakhs of hundredweight of gingelly seed from Bombay every year, and the French oil pressers are equally appreciative of the fine oil-yielding qualities of the seed, and equally conscious of its value as a substitute for the olive. Is it, then, to protect the olive grower of Provence and Languedoc that a ten per cent. duty, which is practically prohibitive, is to be suddenly imposed upon them, as well as upon the equally oleaginous groundnut? Or is it in the interests of the French colonies, which produce oil yielding seeds, that the Senate has abandoned its attitude of leniency to foreign products used in manufacture? Groundnuts from Pondicherry and Karikal are, of course, exempted from the duty, but only, the Pondicherry correspondent of the *Madras Mail* learns, from "the highest local authority," if they are actually grown on French territory in India. The exemption means very little, for it is said that only about seven thousand bags of groundnuts are grown in Pondicherry every year. Still, they are being grown in increasing quantities in Senegal and other French possessions in Africa, and the Senate may have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when without detriment to the home manufacturers' interests, France may rely exclusively upon her own colonial resources for making olive oil without olives. Before the duty goes to the Chamber of Deputies we shall probably, however, have some demonstration of the opinion of the manufacturers.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Government to begin relief works to meet the distress now apparently inevitable in the Bijapur district, which is suffering from drought. The affected area extends over five talukas. A road between Bijapur and Sholapur is to be made and metalled as the first relief work, and if the number of applicants for employment at the famine rate of annas two per diem is sufficient to show that the distress is widespread, other works, for which plans have been prepared by the Board of Works, will be undertaken. The preference would very naturally be given to the construction of tanks which, if they could be filled, would in some measure, protect this arid district from the worst effects of recurrent droughts. But the configuration of the country, which is flat and treeless and never has a heavy rainfall, makes the provision of tanks of doubtful utility. Earthworks for possible feeder-lines of railway will be undertaken if it be necessary to find work for any considerable number of people. So far there is no appearance of the migratory hordes which are the usual premonitory symptom of actual famine. There is still fair employment at three annas a day for coolie labour. While this rate is obtainable we will be disposed to seek relief work at two annas a day; but as it may be expected that employment will fail when the scarcity becomes more general, the new road will be at once taken in hand so as to provide without delay for any pressure that may suddenly arise. The services of Mr. Rand, C.S., as Assistant Collector, have been placed at the disposal of the Collector of Bijapur, Mr. Davidson, who will have the general direction of the measures contemplated. The relief works will be under the control of the local Executive Engineer. Eight officers, two of them from the Public Works Department, have been sent to the district to assist in the administration of relief. The distress extends in some directions into the neighbouring Collectorates of Sholapur and Dharwar.

GENERAL HENRY JOSEPH PELLY, Bombay Staff Corps, whose death by being thrown out of a carriage is recorded, was senior officer on the Unemployed Supernumerary List of the Bombay Army and third General on the Active List, his two seniors being H. R. H Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., and Sir Orfeur Cavenagh, K.C.S.I., of the Bengal Staff Corps. General Pelly joined the service in 1835 and served in Sind from 1843 to 1847. He was on the staff of Sir Charles Napier at the battle of Meeanee and Hyderabad, and in the campaign against the mountain and desert tribes. For this he received in addition to the medal and clasp a brevet majority. His subsequent military career was uneventful. Major-General Denzil Hammill, C.B., whose death was reported the previous day, was on the Reserve of Officers, and served with distinction in Egypt and the Soudan. He commanded the Gordon Highlanders in the Nile Expedition, and was with the Rear Column under Major-General Earle.

MR. P. ANANDA CHARLU, acting Government Pleader of Madras, has been chosen by the Reception Committee of the Nagpur Congress to be president of this year's meeting. The choice lay between Mr. Charlu, and Pundit Ajudhia Nath, of Allahabad, but the position of the latter as joint general secretary of the Congress, seems to have been held to be scarcely compatible with his occupying the chair of the meeting. Mr. Charlu, who has been a conspicuous speaker at the previous Congresses, is an ardent social reformer. The Bombay delegates, who will number about thirty-six, will be chosen next week. Nine resolutions have been drafted for submission to the subjects committee, most of them being reaffirmations of the resolutions of former Congresses.

THE result of the balloting at the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday evening for Chairman of the Chamber for the coming year was that the Hon'ble Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of the firm of Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., was re-elected.

MR. C. C. STEVENS, Commissioner of the Patna Division, now on leave, is gazetted a Member of the Board of Revenue of Bengal on the retirement of Mr. Smith.

SIXTEEN packages of gold, nine from the Mysore mine valued at Rs. 3,24,903, four from Ooregaum valued at Rs. 1,68,368, two from Nundydroog valued at Rs. 1,30,739, and one from Balaghat valued at Rs. 35,000, were sent to Bombay on Tuesday.

THE earnings of the West of India Portuguese Railway Company for the weeks ending 17th and 24th October were Rs. 5,876, and Rs. 5,102, giving an average of Rs. 115 and Rs. 100 per mile in place of Rs. 124 and Rs. 181, respectively for last year.

THE men who are charged with wrecking and looting a Mail train on 28th September last on the South Indian Railway are to be put up in two batches for trial at the Trichinopoly December Sessions before Mr. O'Farrell, the Judge. The first batch will be arraigned to-morrow. Mr. James Rice, Resident Engineer, Mr. James Smith, Chief Auditor, and Mr. J. H. Stenson, the newly appointed Traffic Manager, South Indian Railway, have been summoned as witnesses. There will be a lot of evidence of one kind and another, but as the night of 28th September was very dark it is an anxious question whether the necessary connecting link between the individuals on trial and the offence committed will be forthcoming.

DURING last month 3,450 tons of quartz crushed at the Mysore mine produced 5,100 ozs. 6 dwts. 20 grs. of gold; and 1,761 tons of tailings, 514 ozs. 17 dwts. 23 grs., so the total production of gold was 5,615 ozs. 4 dwts. 19 ozs. The falling off in the amount of tailings treated was due to the scarcity of water.

FROM the 28th ultimo to the 4th instant, 1 European, 10 East Indians, 26 Native Christians, 517, Hindus, and 74 Mahomedans died within municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 628 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 341. The deaths are thus classified:—24 from cholera, 3 from measless, 227 from fevers, 95 from dysentery, 34 from diarrhœa, and 245 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 81·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 44·4 per 1,000 per annum.

MR. J. D. REES was first gazetted Persian and Hindustani Translator to Government nearly six years ago. On becoming Private Secretary to Lord Connemara he gave up the appointment, but was re-gazetted just before Lord Connemara left. On being appointed Private Secretary to Lord Wenlock he again gave up the appointment, and now, on relinquishing the Private Secretaryship, has again been appointed to the Translatorship, which he will not be debarred from holding as Collector of the Nilgiris.

THAT the most tragic occurrence may not be without something of the humorous has been shown in the late railway accident. There was a native living in Lahore, says the local paper, whose wife was in Multan. She wished to come to Lahore, and a considerable amount of correspondence passed between the pair on the subject. Finally, the husband thought that he would go and fetch her, and she made up her mind that she would come up. They started from Lahore and Multan respectively on Friday in the two trains that collided. After the smash, from which they both escaped unhurt, they recognized one another and were, so it is said, overheard saying how lucky it was that the accident had happened, as otherwise they would have missed one another!

THE Government land revenue is now remitted by the zemindars of Bengal in four instalments, The Bengal Government, however, is said to be desirous of realizing the revenue in two instalments, thinking that much time might be saved by the abolition of the two minor collections without entailing any hardship on the landholders.

OF Mr. Harrison Blair, the newly appointed Judge who is to fill Mr. Straight's vacant seat on the Allahabad Bench, it has been discovered that he is a member of the Northern Circuit, whose practice has been mostly as a "Local" at Manchester. He was called to the Bar in 1864, so that he can be none too young for beginning in India under the new rule of 14½ years' service. What is known of him is apparently all to his credit; but it does not include anything that would explain his selection for this particular appointment in preference to the numerous eligible men among the Indian Bar.

THE Borghese family is not the only old Roman family which is ruined. There are said to be plenty of others who have nothing but their name to live upon, and a few American heiresses, bent on marrying blue blood and a title, would be very welcome in the Italian capital just now. One Roman Prince, with a scion of well-nigh interminable length, is earning a precarious living as a chorus singer at a Neapolitan theatre. Another—of course, under an assumed name—is one of the official guides at Pompeii; whilst a third, if rumour can be relied on, is one of the smartest and most efficient of the waiters at a well-known West-End restaurant.

A COASTGUARDSMAN, named Mainvieille, has met with his death in a remarkable manner on the Mediterranean coast, near the mouth of the Aude. He was going his rounds with a comrade when the latter, who was a few steps behind, saw Mainvieille sink suddenly into some quicksands. He went down so rapidly that he was unable to seize a stick held out to him, and in a few minutes had disappeared completely from sight. The other man ran for assistance, but it was found impossible to find even the unfortunate man's body, as the sea, which was very rough, was throwing up sand in large quantities on the fatal spot. Mainvieille was only thirty-four years of age.

THE case of Mrs. Burke, who in August last, was expelled from the Hotel de la Gare at Montreux, and afterwards complained of brutal conduct on the part of the hotel proprietor and of the police, has come before the Vevey police-court. Mrs. Burke, who did not attend, was charged with creating a disturbance at the hotel, with using abusive language, and with resisting public officials in the execution of their duty. The accused was condemned in default to thirty days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 200f. The court also authorised M. Chessex, the proprietor of the Hotel de la Gare, to take civil proceedings against Mrs. Burke and Mr. Barton, the British Consul at Geneva, for the recovery of damages.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

Lieutenant-General Sir Drummond Jervois and Dr. George Watt have been appointed Governors of the Imperial Institute to represent the Straits Settlements and the Indian Government respectively.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

General Henry Pelly, formerly of the Bombay Staff Corps, whilst driving through the streets of Hereford was thrown from his carriage and killed.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at Ealing yesterday, said the Government had decided to place the Navy in a condition to cope with any two combined Powers.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 10.

A Bill has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Stewart rendering it unlawful for any Chinese labourers to enter or remain in the United States.

A Bill has also been introduced providing for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion.

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

Telegraphic advices from Brazil state that a financial panic exists in Rio de Janeiro, and the banks are guarded by armed men.

The Government has ordered the Governor of the State to resign, but the latter refuses to do so. It is expected martial law will be proclaimed.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 10.

According to the Agricultural Bureau report, planters complain that crops give no return to the cost of production. A disposition is expressed to reduce the area sown. There has been an almost unexampled season for harvesting which has far advanced.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here at 7 p.m. yesterday.

SUEZ, DEC. 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Massilia, with the incoming mails of 4th December, left here for Aden at 1 a. m. to-day.

A DISCLAIMER BY SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 11.

The *Pioneer* are in a position to say that Sir Frederick Roberts has not contributed an "article" to the *Fortnightly Review* as stated by Reuter. His Excellency has only addressed a short letter to the editor explaining that certain opinions had been erroneously attributed to him by other writers.

FINANCIAL OFFICER TO THE KASHMIR STATE.

The Government of India in the Foreign Department will take no steps to nominate a financial officer to the Kashmir State, awaiting the receipt of Mr. Logan's report. The pay and status of this officer have to be determined.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM THE BLACK MOUNTAIN.

The withdrawal of troops from the Black Mountain has been completed without any hostile demonstration.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAMMOND.

Brigadier-General Hammond has given up the command of the force.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 11.

Rai Bahadur P. Anantha Charlu, High Court Vakil, has been formally offered, and accepted the presidentship of the next Congress meeting at Nagpore.

THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 9.

The Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act Commission will open its sittings at the Council Hall next week. A small clerical establishment has also been placed at the disposal of the Commission by the Government of Bombay.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.

The Hon'ble James Mackay has been re-appointed as Member of the Viceregal Legislative Council.

Captain E. Nedham, 9th Bengal Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, C.P.

Mr. Rivaz being unable in consequence of illness to join the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Commission, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, of the Punjab Service, has been appointed instead.

The services of Lieut. Hatherell, 22nd Bombay Infantry, employed in the Burma Military Police, has been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

The services of Mr. E. G. Colvin, officiating Post-Master General, Bengal, has been placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. G. C. Branson has been posted Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. W. Barker, Senior Service Clerk, Indian European Telegraph Department, has been appointed Assistant Superintendent.

Major D. A. Macpherson has been appointep Controller of Military Account, Bengal, *vice* Colonel G. Miley.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 11.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Station Staff Captain H. R. Tufnell, Gloucester. Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, second class, at Neemuch.

No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant R. H. Massie, 53rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Subaltern, *vice* Lieut. Macmunn, transferred to No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.

No. 6 Bombay Mountain Battery.—Lieut. G. F. Macmunn, officiating Subaltern, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, to be Subaltern, *vice* Lieut. W. H. Boyd, deceased.

The undermentioned officer of the Medical Staff having arrived from England, on fresh tour, are posted to the Sind District, for general duty:—Surgeon-Captain W. J. Baker and Surgeon-Captain H. D. Mason.

Surgeon-Captain J. Maconachie, Medical Staff, transferred from the Bengal Command, is posted to the Mhow District, for general duty.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave of absence:—Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Captain A. H. Leslie, to England, for six months, on private affairs.

LIEUTENANT FISHER'S HEALTH.

Lieutenant Fisher, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, who met with an accident yesterday, at the races is in the same state as he was yesterday, and has not yet recovered consciousness. Great anxiety has been felt for him. Surgeon Trask, Medical Staff, is in constant attendance upon him at the Station Hospital.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.

Abid's cross-examination continued to-day. Mr. Inverarity pressed him closely to acknowlege that in the matter of the sale of the diamond to H. H. the Nizam he and Mr. Jacob were partners in profits. Abid would not acknowledge this, although he said that he had taken more than usual interest in effecting the sale, and that he expected more than the commission usually allowed him by Mr. Jacob. He had telegraphed to Mr. Jacob that he did not care for Sir Asman Jah's objection to purchase, he could thwart the Minister's officiousness so long as H. H. the Nizam had no suspicion of his *bona-fide*. Nothing important was elicited to-day. The cross-examination continues to-morrow.

A EUROPEAN CREMATED AT WORLI.

A MOST unusual event took place at Worli yesterday, when a European was by a desire expressed in his will, cremated in Hindu fashion. The man was Mr. Edward Rehatsek, well-known in Bombay, as being possessed of extraordinary learning, a first rate Arabic and Persian scholar, a great linguist, and of remarkable literary ability, though since he retired from the Latin and Mathematics Professor's chair at Wilson College twenty years ago, he has led a strange life, living all alone, and welcoming no Europeans to his place of abode. Edward Rehatsek was an Austro-Hungarian by birth, and was born on the 3rd July 1819 at Illack. He was educated at Buda Pesth, at which University he studied and took the degree of M. C. E. in the year 1843. After that he made a tour through Europe spending a few months in Paris, then four years in the United States of America and afterwards came to Bombay in 1847, when he settled down as Professor of Latin and Mathematics at Wilson College. He was also a Fellow of the Bombay University and for twelve years was examiner in Arabic, Persian, Latin, and French. Even then he led a quiet life, seeking more the society of Natives, amongst whom he laboured, than his European brethren; but when he retired from his Professorship in 1871, his, what might be termed almost hermit, life began. He dwelt in a small bungalow at Khetwadi, kept no servants, went every morning to bazaar, and purchased his provisions which he cooked by his own hand. His meals were of the most frugal description, and his dress was most threadbare. He always went out for a short time morning and evening and lately he took to cycling. It was a strange sight to see this old man, over ninety years of age, moving slowly along the Queen's Road night and morning on his tricyle; but though old, he enjoyed the best of health till within a few months of his death, when he was seized with an internal inflammation, from which he died yesterday morning at half-past six o'clock.

Though he had retired from his regular pursuit, it must not he imagined he was an idle man by any means. He laboured continually at his desk, chiefly translating foreign works into English and many interesting and valuable contributions came from his pen. Most of his works were published at his own expense, for living so frugally as he did since he came to Bombay, he amassed a considerable sum of money, which he did not grudge spending on any hobby, or in giving the fruits of his study to the world with which he cared so little to mingle. Among his more prominent works were "Historical Sketch of Portuguese-India with a list of its Officers till 1881," "The Alexander Myth of the Persians," "Gastronomical Anecdotes of the Earlier Kaliphs," "Life of Jesus according to the Mahomedans," "The Relations of Islam to Christianity, and of Christianity to Civilization," "Bombay 115 years ago," in five volumes, "The Diamond Fields of India" in two volumes. There are many other valuable works of the late Mr. Rehatsek now published, but the list is too long to give in detail. The above, however, will suffice to show how great a student of literature he was, and how deeply he must have dipped into research to write so many books on such a variety of subject.

His last work was a heavy task, namely, the translating into English of "Mirkahoud's History of the World" from Persian into English. It is being printed and published by the Royal Asiatic Society, and the last volume, completed a short time before his death, is now in the press, and will soon be issued.

Occasionally he would leave his recluse life, and come before the public, to lay before them personally the fruits of his research, and many will remember when before the Bombay Anthropological Society he lectured on "Veneration for the Dead in China," and "Hindu Civilization in the Far East," and again recently when he read an interesting and instructive paper on "Statistics of Suicides in Bombay since 1886." To the Anglo-Vernacular Journal *Native Opinion* he was for many years a constant contributor, never missing a week without sending in an article in English. Even when laid up with that malady which proved fatal to him, he would not lay aside his pen, and only five days ago, when Mr. Hari Madhav Paranjpe, the editor of *Native Opinion*, who was one of Mr. Rehatsek's closest friends, called upon him, the poor old man, too feeble to speak, signed to his desk where lay, just completed, the last contribution that came from his pen. Mr. Rehatsek also took a great interest in Theosophy and was in constant correspondence with Theosophical Societies in Europe. Much as he kept himself to himself, he did not want for attention from friends after he was seized with his last illness, and three doctors, namely, Dr. Deshmuck, Dr. Kunte, and Dr. John De Cunha, all former pupils of his, ministered to him. By his death-bed yesterday morning were Mr. Hari Paranjpe and two other friends and also two servants who had been left there by Dr. De Cunha to attend to the dying man. When a Professor he was much beloved by his students and they remained his friends to the last. What money he had remaining to him was not much, but he made a will leaving it all to local charities and to be spent in prizes for primary education schools in Bombay. In his will there was also a clause which was the cause of yesterday's strange proceedings, instructing his executor, Mr. Narayen V. Mandlik, to cremate his body in Hindu fashion, and that was carried out yesterday, at the Municipal burning-ground at Worli.

At four o'clock the deceased, Mr. Rehatsek's friends, all Hindus, with the exception of Dr. De Cunha and nearly all former pupils of the late Professor, assembled at his bungalow at Khetwadi, where the corpse had, native-fashion, been laid out face exposed, on a bier, profusely decorated with flowers. A procession was formed, the corpse-bearers going in front and the carriages with the mourners following. Worli was reached about 5-15, and the body was immediately carried to that part set aside for deceased persons, having no relatives. The still mouldering embers whereon a body had been burned that afternoon were swept aside; fresh wood was piled up, and the body was placed thereon; lights were applied, and in about two hours, the remains of Mr. Edward Rehatsek, the first European ever cremated in Bombay in native-fasthion, were reduced to ashes.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain W. A. Seaton, will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Ismailia, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr T N Phelps	Mr W W Wilson
Mr Phelps	Mr A E Kirkwood
Sister Frances	Mr J Piatho

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr Battye	Mr Schun
Major and Mrs Watson	Mr Paul
Mr McFarlane	Mr Hinks

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs Humfrey, Mrs Pratt and 2 children	Lt Sutherland
Mr Katrak	Mr. Corfield
Mr Collins	Miss Modgets

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr Bibby	Mrs Morgan
Mr O V Morgan, MP	Miss Morgan

FOR ADEN.

Mr Ewart	Col C F Hughes
Dr and Mrs Ahmed	

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s. s. Peshawar, Captain W. A. Wheler, on 19th December 1891.

FOR LONDON—Major and Mrs Phayre, Mr and Mrs H E Craddock, Miss Wemfield Latimer, Miss M Latimer, Miss Birrell, and Mr E H Poole.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr Rodgers, Mr H L E Rama, Mr R N Dane, and Mr Boyd.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* from Portonovo, a French possession on the Gold Coast, describes the difficulty of landing there. People are aware of the tremendous surf that beats along that coast. The correspondent reveals a far more serious danger, namely, the treachery of the native boatmen. "As soon as our canoe," he writes, "had left the ship the natives asked for money, 'Pou vous pas mouri dans eau,' they explained in their broken French. There were six Frenchmen. Two officers paid each 15 francs, a sergeant 3 francs, and two soldiers half a franc each, and the correspondent 25 francs. It appears this is the usual fee. The natives, however, asked for more, and in threatening tones. Finding this of no avail, they whispered to each other, and suddenly rowed in such a manner as to cause the boat to pitch about. The senior officer threatened to shoot them, which had the effect of improving their rowing. The beach was at length reached, and the travellers were taken on shore on the natives' backs. Any black carrier who fails to bring safely ashore the white man entrusted to him is sentenced to death, and shot mercilessly. It appears that this is necessary rigour."

VANITY FAIR.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 20.

WHEN Dickens set up a laugh at the Jellabys and Pardiggles of his day, he gave a stab to the philanthropic heart that has never been healed—that never will be quite forgiven. But Dickens' dagger was but a toy, and his lunges but child's play in comparison with the strong cruel thrusts of the same weapon in the hands of the playwright Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, the last and fiercest assailant of our social system.

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Dickens' pictures of placid Mrs. Jellaby, arranging trousers for distant African princes, while her children went tattered and slipshod at home, is so far-fetched that instead of a sneer it provokes a smile; and there is something respectable, though horrid, in a character like Mrs. Pardiggle, who has the discomforts as well as the courage of her convictions.

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But the members of the London Reformation League—"The Crusaders," as Mr. H. A. Jones calls them with a sneer at the enthusiasts who deluged the middle ages with their hearts' blood in a sentimental fight for the Holy Land they desecrated—are not caricatures like loveable, ridiculous Mrs. Jellaby—they are not horridly respectable and impossible like Mrs. Pardiggle—they are *bona-fide* impressions—they are real pictures—they are true likenesses—they are ourselves—our pitiable, impressionable, fad-ridden selves!

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There we are—painted in our true colours—an army gathered from all ranks and stations—peers and poets, philosophers and curates, social swells and social dregs—all pushing and jostling one another to get to the front—to be noticed and talked about—to be anything out of the common—notorious, if not famous.

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Which of us does not see his double in Mr. Jones's picture? Which of us does not get a wound, or at least a prick, from the keen blade of his satire? How hard he hits the gay, idle, horse-racing, old Lord Burnham in making him President of the London Reformation League. "I have not thought about the reformation of London," Lord Burnham says in reply to the query of an inquisitive curate who fails to see fitness in his Lordship's elevation to the chair: "I have been in Parliament since I was twenty-two, so I have never had time to think." The other members of the League for the Reformation of London are hardly more fitted for the undertaking. There is the Hon. Dick Busper, nephew of Lord Burnham, whose idea of social regeneration seems to be a redistribution of wives, to supply his need for a variety of charms which he finds wanting in the lady who claims him as her own. Naturally, there are differences of opinion among the members of the League on this method of re-organizing the society.

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Another of the reformers is Mr. Pasmer, a curate of severely virtuous principles, with a nose as keen to sniff up a scandal as a hound for the scent of a fox on a soft, grey, hunting day; and also perhaps, like a hound not quite well bred, apt to stray after false scents that are dragged across the trail. Mr. Pasmer distinguishes himself in this manner when it becomes necessary to hush up a serious divergence from the straight path on the part of two of the principal reformers; he loses the right trail in his anxiety to do a little hunting on his own account. Mr. Pasmer is not as good a life picture as the others Mr. Jones has drawn. The average clergyman is less of a pessimist than an optimist, perhaps because the more failings and draw backs he sees in the human heart, the more it reflects on the quality of his work an an apostle. But in other ways, the character of Mr. Pasmer is well conceived, fussy, full of his own dignity and replete with all the fads dear to the clerical heart. Mr. Pasmer is in his element on the Committee of the League for the Reformation of London. Of all the fads to which flesh is heir, the worst fad to fall victim to is social reform, for in that one idea lies the germ of all the others. Society, in the eye of the social reformer, is a huge Augean stable, which can only be thoroughly cleansed by sweeping away all the existing arrangements—turning on it, in fact, a river Phlegethon of pure, strong, unconquerable fads. The social reforming fad naturally includes in its programme—the hygienic fad, to restore society to its pristine freshness; the vegetarian fad to make it less brutal and blood-thirsty; the anti-corset fad, to restore the social waist to its normal dimensions; the divided skirt fad to give the same equality to the female as the male social biped; the microbe fad, the vivisection fad, the cruelty to children and animals fad, and the board school piano fad; and all the innumerable other fads to which our nineteenth century enthusiasm for reform has given rise.

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Whether the scheme of the crusaders for the reformation of London Society included each and every one of these fads is not certain. In common with a good many other institutions there was a haziness about the proceedings of the committee which made it difficult to see the aim or the result of its proceedings. The expenditure of unlimited cash, and of unlimited energy in squabbling or in flirting, was the chief point to be noticed. A blue satin programme, with the list of officers of the league inscribed in gold, and a rose farm at Wimbledon, to which were transplanted some of the social failures from the slums of Whitechapel, were the only tangible proofs of the existence of the society when the play opened in the pretty drawing-room of the chief promoter, Mrs. Greenslade. Mrs. Greenslade is a pretty widow, who has received a death-bed commission and a million of money from her husband to carry out a scheme for the regeneration of London. Mrs. Greenslade has not very many notions on the subject herself; but there are plenty of people to help her with theirs. Mrs. Campion-Blake, a lady who is all enthusiasm for anything and everything that brings her into touch with the *nicest people*, duchesses, lords, earls, &c., throws herself heart and soul into the scheme for reforming London, and pilots her friend, Mrs. Greenslade, through the dangers that beset a beautiful young widow who has more money than she knows what to do with. But Mrs. Campion-Blake is not wily enough to shield the widow from heart entanglements. And the plot of "the Crusaders" shows the unregeneracy of the Reformation of London League leading eventually to the destruction. The love-story of the hero, Philos Sugarfield, which should be the leading motive of the play, is a little complicated, and in consequence the plot is weakened. Mr. Lewis Waller, who supported the part of the romantic young poet philanthropist, was the least successful in carrying out Mr. Jones's ideal. Lady Moncton, as Mrs. Campion-Blake, acts admirably; Miss Maude Millet, as Cynthia Greenslade, is interesting and effective, and if her acting never attains depth or real passion, she, at least, avoids the shrieking and ranting, which often does duty for the want of the genuine feeling.

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A very clever study of a quaint character, Mr. Burge Jawle, a pessimist philosopher, is given by Mr. Henry Kemble. Some people thought the fat, selfish, dogmatic creation was a caricature of the late Mr. Bradlaugh, but there was absolutely no likeness in the sluggish unwieldy animal to the brave, unselfish man, who fought so long for the rights he never lived to enjoy. That Mr. Henry Arthur Jones has succeeded in attracting the public, the crowded seats in the Avenue Theatre, and the booking in advance, are good proofs. Whether the public will think it is unkindly criticised remains to be seen. Mr. Jones deserves credit for his courage in shewing up the manias of the day. We have instances brought to our notice every day of those who cannot control themselves attempting to reform the public. The rose garden at Wimbledon, turned into a bear garden by the young ladies of Whitechapel, is an incident of common occurrence in the history of social reform schemes. High living, pink frocks, dainty sun bonnets, and the title of Lady Gloire de Dijon, or Marechale Niel, hardly suffice to transform a wild woman from the East End into a sedate member of society. And even if the plan succeeds, is the sedate member so much nicer, better, more useful—is the game really worth the candle?

THE POET'S THOUGHT.

(FROM THE RUSSIAN OF MAIKOF.)

Once kindled in the soul the Poet's thought
  can never die!
It slumbers long until to fulness wrought
  as from on high—
Then into flame it springs
As fanned by Angel's wings!

For time to flow away space must be given:
  Or it may be
The heart with one keen wound must
  needs be riven or two or three—
Ere from primordial storm
The Poet's thought takes form.

J. P.

BRIGHTLINGSEA, Essex, famed for its oysters, possesses a centenarian in the person of Thomas Summerson, who has just completed his hundredth year, having been born on the 19th November, 1791, at Hythe Hill, Colchester. The old man still enjoys good health and retains his faculties unimpaired. He has, he says, a vivid recollection of Lord Nelson, and of many of the stirring events of the great war at the beginning of this century. In his early life he served in the Royal Navy, being "pressed" into the service. Afterwards for a considerable number of years he was master of a coasting vessel. For many years past he has been living a very quiet life at Brightlingsea. He may still be seen taking his daily walk to the "hard" about a mile out and home, and, what is more remarkable, he did not once miss it during the last very severe winter.

CRIMINAL LIFE IN BOMBAY.

II.

DRIVEN from Chimbor, the gamblers were not, as it was fondly anticipated they would be, dispersed. On the contrary, instead of being routed, they gathered in force and invaded the city itself, doing more harm than ever they had done before, for then commenced that remarkable rain speculation, or *barsat ka sutta* as it was called, which existed for several years in Bombay until the law had to step in, and check the vice again.

RAIN SPECULATION.

The rain-gamblers of Bombay did not carry on their trade in the same fashion as two young noblemen once did on a wet Sunday in their shooting lodge in the Highlands of Scotland. It being Sabbath they could not go out with their guns, or they would have been deserted by their game-keeper and servants, and boycotted by the ghillies, if not driven by force from the place as being leagued with the Evil One. It being too wet to go out for a pleasure-walk, lacking the excitement of the gun, tired of lolling about, tired of everything, they sat with melancholy visages looking upon the cheerless prospect—for when nothing is to be seen but mist driving over the mountains, and the rain coming down steadily from a leaden sky, and when one's nearest neighbours are several miles away, with a dreary moor lying between, the view and the feeling of solitariness are quite enough to breed melancholy in one. Suddenly one of the young men was seized with a bright idea. They would gamble. Each chose a rain-drop on the window pane, and betted on which would reach the bottom of the window first. The game proved exciting, and they continued it till darkness stopped them.

The rain-gambling of Bombay was not like that; nor was it, as some who have never seen the game carried on imagined, speculating on how many inches of rain would fall on a particular day. It was rather betting on whether rain would descend at all, in a given time. Books were made up as at race-meetings. When clouds were hovering about betting became lively. A man would say perhaps "Now it is two o'clock. Before half-past, rain will fall." Another would say "No rain will fall between now and half-past two," or another "Rain will fall between half-past two and three." So it went on, and an enormous amount of money changed hands, and the keepers of the gambling stalls pocketed greatly by way of commission during the rainy months. Out of a shed which ordinarily cost about Rs. 50 a month, about a lakh of rupees was the average for the season accruing to those who lived off the traffic; besides which, how many lakhs were carried off by lucky gamblers, to the ruin of the unfortunate? Take one of those sheds;—platforms ran round three of the sides, which were divided into so many compartments, usually about thirty, each being about six feet square. These stalls were let to certain persons, who were soon recognised by old gamesters as their late hosts of Chimbor, at monthly rentals of from Rs. 150 to Rs. 200.

HOW RAIN GAMBLING WAS CARRIED ON.

In Mombadavie, the chief place selected for the rain speculation, because it was in the heart of the town and the centre of the speculating public, there used to be about a hundred and thirty of these stalls. In each compartment sat an individual with books before him, registering the bets made by a partner in trade, with the people who came thither to gamble. Bets ranged from one to a thousand rupees, and the time of betting on rainfall from a half to twelve hours. Very exact were the appliances for showing how much rain had fallen, and very particular were they as to what constituted a fall of rain, and what did not. Upon four posts with a firm foundation, rested a small square masonry structure, the surface of which was smooth and flat. At one end, not far from the edge, was a little cup shaped hollow in the stone, from which a little tube led over the edge of the table. The rain that fell upon the stone found its way into the cup, and from the cup through the tube to the ground. This prevented any dispute; otherwise, on a cloud passing and discharging a few drops which could hardly be perceived, a person might have argued some rain had fallen; but the rule in this rain gambling was that water must run from the tube. If the water only dropped, it meant nothing. The rain had to run in a steady flow, no matter how slowly, nor for how short a space of time, but it had to run. This proved a difficult matter sometimes, but there was a referee whose decision was final. He was the proprietor of the shed in which were the stalls. The lessee had no say in the matter at all. There was another kind of speculation, practised in Calcutta, and sometimes adopted in Bombay, which was called *Calcutta mori*. Two men would bet, we will say, one that rain would fall within a certain period, and the other that it would not. They would then stand in front of a house, and looking up at the roof select one of those pipe-shaped tiles peculiar to this country, then watch the passing clouds, and for the rain to rush through the tile. In the *Calcutta mori* it required a stiffer downfall of rain to win a bet than in the *bursat ka sutta*, but by indulging in this the winner escaped paying the fees charged by the keeper of the gambling stall.

AMONG THE GAMBLERS.

What was the effect of this rain-gambling? Much was written and said about it during the agitation to get a stop put to it, but no one, unless he had paid a visit to Mombadavie on an unsettled day, when clouds were hovering about, could have imagined that such a seemingly stupid thing as betting on the rainfall could have created so much excitement as it did. During the four months the rains lasted, crowds of people flocked to Bombay from the mofussil, to gamble with the clouds; and on a showery day the street was a veritable Pandemonium. The place was lively enough with moving masses of people (even when the sky remained clear), looking nervously and eagerly upwards, anxiously watching for signs of rain, or, on the other hand, if they had a bet on no rain descending for a given period, trembling lest a cloud should be seen drifting their way. Then when the sky did give signs of rain, excitement would be roused, and would go on increasing as the cloud approached, the people rushing about, hustling each other, and shouting like maniacs. For any stranger to have attempted to pass down that street at a critical moment was a physical impossibility; the road was in fact closed to traffic. What mattered it though the police "ran in" a dozen of the gamblers at a time, for disorderly conduct? They cared not; and it made no difference to the others.

The play was not always conducted fairly either. Supposing a man who had a bet on with another that rain would fall before a certain period, perceived that there was a possibility of him losing by a minute or two, he would go to the stall lessee with whom the stakes were lodged, and would bargain with him that if he put back the hands of his clock a few minutes, and thus help him to win his bet, instead of giving him the customary percentage claimed by the gambling agent, he would share the winnings with him. This was frequently done.

THE END OF "BARSAT KA SUTTA."

This rain-speculation was tolerated until matters became so serious that something had to be done. Thefts and embezzlements became every day occurrences during the rains. Young boys stole money from their parents or wherever they could get it; clerks robbed their employers, in order to carry on rain-speculation. Bill-collectors were a great source of annoyance. A common trick amongst that class was to go to their masters saying that as they were returning to office with a large sum of money collected from debtors, they were set upon by budmashees and robbed. In some cases, to carry out the ruse effectively they did get accomplices to assault them, and steal their money-bags from them, not objecting even to being bruised and cut in order that suspicion, were any entertained, might be diverted from them. Cries arose on all sides at the effects of this rain-gambling, and the Commissioner of Police, then Sir Frank Souter, consulted the Government law officers as to whether the rain speculation did not come within the penalties leviable on persons conducting lotteries. They said no; and even decided that it could not be termed gaming as defined by the Act. The next thing to be done was to make a representation to Government to have the Act amended. Nothing effectual was done, however, till the year 1887, when a test case was brought before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the then Chief Presidency Magistrate in Bombay, but it was decided that in conducting the *barsat ka sutta*, no instruments of gaming were used as defined in the Act, and therefore the offenders could not come within the power of the law. The High Court was appealed to, when the magistrate's decision was upheld, the judges saying that until a change was made in the wording of the Act, the law was powerless to do anything. Government then took up the matter in earnest; the same year the necessary amendment was made in the Gambling Act against rain speculation; and this was the end of the *barsat ka sutta*. At any rate, since that year there have been no rain gambling sheds at Mombadavi; there is no excitement, we have no hosts of visitors to Bombay from all parts of the Mofussil, to swell the ranks of rain speculators, nor do we hear so often now, during the north-west monsoon, of so many bill-collectors being robbed of their firm's money, nor even so many thefts clearly showing that this vice of rain-gambling caused an increase of other crimes. If there is any rain-speculation now, it is to a very small extent, and it must be carried on very secretly, for there have been no complaints since the rains of 1887.

The next article will be devoted to the gambling of to-day, including narratives of raids on gambling dens.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual meeting of the members of this Society took place on Tuesday last, the 8th instant, Doctor D. MacDonald presiding.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—Mr. Charles Gray (Coonoor); Surgeon-Major James Armstrong (Cawnpore); Mr. O. Wolfe-Murray, M.C.S., (Cuddapah); Doctor H. F. Cleveland (Raipur); Colonel M. Bowie, (Raipur); Mr. F. G. Sly, B.C.S. (Raipur); Mr. Henry Wapshare (Nilgiris); Captain G. Carew (Mhow); Mr. Abdullabhoy Rahimbhoy (Bombay); Mr. E. F. Allum (Bombay); Captain R. D. Pyrke (Colaba); Veterinary-Captain James Mills (Bombay); Captain E. Hibbet (Mount Abu); Doctor H. McCalman (Dharwar); Mr. James H. Taylor (Orissa); Mr. H. O. Quin, C. S., (Ahmedabad); Mr. A. E. Shuttleworth (Cachar); Captain E. Lindesay (Kamptee); Mr. H. O. Campbell (Bombay); Mr. H. G. Gell (Bombay); Doctor C. H. L. Meyer (Bombay); Mr. Jivanjee Jamshedjee Modi (Bombay); Mr. Harry John (Bombay); Mr. J. C. Bergendahl (Bombay); Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot (Naini Tal); Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz (Bombay); Mr. W. C. Rand, C. S (Bombay); Mr. A. E. Wild (Lahore); Mr. W. M. Fletcher (Poona); Mr. David P. Masson (Lahore); Lieut. H. M. Biddulph (Bareilly); Mr. C. R. Cleveland, C. S. (Saugor); Mr. H. B. Anthony (Raipur); Doctor A. Lankester (Amritsar); Lieut. F. C. L. Waller (Sehore); Mr James R. Bapty (Bombay); Monsieur A. Sada (Pondicherry), Mr. L. A. Macaulay (Bombay); Moulvi Syed Ali Belgrami (Hyderabad).

The following contributions, received since the last meeting, were acknowledged:—

Contributions from September to November.

Contribution.	Description.	Contributors.
1 Python (alive) ..	Python molurus	Col. W. S. Hore.
1 PalmCivet (alive)	Paradoxurus musanga.	Mrs. M Navin.
1 White Booby....	Sula cyanops....	Mr. T. Thorburn.
1 Chameleon(alive)	Chameleo calcaratus	Mr. E. Flower.
1 Owl (alive)	Strix javanica	H. H. the Thakore of Wadhwan.
1 Snake..........	Lycodon aulicus	Mr. Pearson.
1 Black Lemur (alive).	Lemur macaco.....	Miss. Hart.
3 Chameleons (alive).	Chameleo calcasratus.	Col. W. Scott.
1 Snake..........	Silyoura macrolepis.	Mr. C. E. Kane.
1 Python skin	Python molurus	Lieut. T. Woodhouse.
Climbing Fish	Glyptosternum......	Mr. A. Hill.
2 Snakes	Cynophis helena	Major W. P. Kennedy.
1 Snake..........	Dendrophis picta ..	Do.
Some Birds eggs ..	from Secunderabad..	Mr. W. Gaye.
1 Python skin	Python molurus	Mr. H. F. Silcock, C.S.
1 PalmCivet (alive)	Paradoxurus musanga.	Mr. A. Elliott.
1 Snake..........	Lycodon aulicus	Mr. W. Thacker.
1 Cobra..........	Naga tripudians	Col. Merewether.
1 Cockatoo (alive)..	Plictolophus galorita	Capt. Houston.
1 Crocodile skin ..	Crocodilus palustris.	Capt. Sutton Jones
1 Burmese Python (alive).	Python reticulatus ..	Major Bingham.
1 Snake..........	Gongyloph's conicus.	Mr. J. S. Orten.
1 Cobra..........	Naga tripudians	Mr. C. E. Kane.
1 Glossy Ibis	Falcinellus igneus ..	Mr. Sibbold.
2 Porcupine fishes.	Diodon hystrix	Miss Atkinson.
1 Snake..........	Tropidonotus quincunctiatus.	Mr. H. Buckland.
1 Snake..........	Ptyas mucosus......	Mr. H. Ingle.
1 Ghorpad (alive)..	Varanus bengalensis.	Doctor Meyer.
1 Lizard (alive)....	Uromastrix hardwickii.	Do.
1 Large Egret	Herodias torra	Mr. N. S. Symons.
1 Short eared owl (alive).	Asio accipitrinus....	Purchased.
1 Large Stone Plover.	Esacus recurvirostris.	Mr. E. L. Barton.
1 Dabola	Daboia elegans	Lieut. F. C. Waller.
A number of Shells	Indian Ocean	Capt. E. Shopland.
Various Horns	from Siam	Mr. J. M. Ryrie.
1 Hooded Crow (alive).	Corone cornix	Doctor Grogan.
1 Pair of Antlers ..	Rucervus eldu	Capt. A. Gwyn.
1 Monaul Pheasant	Lophophorous impeyanus.	Lieut. A. Newnham, (10th Bo: Inf:)
1 Eastern Solitary Snipe.	Gallinago solitaria ..	
2 Striated Jay Thrushes.	Grammatoptila striata.	Do.
1 Large Brown Thrush.	Zoothera monticola .	Do.
1 Indian Cuckoo ..	Cuculus micropterus	Do.
1 Himalayan WhistlingThrush	Myiophonus temminki.	Do.
1 Ward's Pied Blackbird.	Turdulus wardu	Do.
1 Small Billed MountainThrush	Oreocincla dauma ..	Do.
1 Collared Pigmy Owlet.	Glaucidium brodei .	Do.
1 Chestnut-bellied Rock Thrush.	Oreocetes erythrogaster.	Do.
2 Large Himalayan Accentors.	Accentor nepalensis.	Do.
2 Brown Hill-Wrens.	Pnoepyga pusilla ..	Do.
1 Blue fronted Red start.	Ruticilla frontalis ..	Do.
1 Dark Grey Cuckoo-Shrike.	Volvocivara melaschistos.	Do.
1 Pied Stone Chat	Saxicola picata......	Do.
1 Bare-footed Scops Owl.	Ephialtes gymnopodus.	Do.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS FROM.

Mr. E. H. Elsworthy, Mr. H. Rowootham, Mr. E. C. Monod, Mr. E. Spooner, H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur, Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Mr. W. Webb, and Mr. J. C. Parmenides.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

Journal of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Archives, Nos. 8 and 9, in exchange; Records of the Geological Survey, No 3, in exchange; The Forester, Nos. 8 and 9, in exchange; Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in exchange; Linnæan Society of N. S. Wales, Vol. VI., Part I., in exchange.

ACHATINA FULVA.

Mr. Chester Macnaghten exhibited a fine specimen of *Achatina fulva* which he found in his garden at Rajkote, Kattiwar, during last monsoon. This handsome land-shell was introduced from Mauritius by the conchologist Benson into Calcutta, whence it has been dispersed throughout the country, probably by the agency of gardeners.

THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.

The Honorary Secretary explained that the publication of No. 3, Vol. VI, of the Society's Journal had been delayed owing to the coloured plates not having been received from England. The illustrations for No 4 had arrived, so that the two numbers would both be published shortly.

AN ANTIDOTE FOR PHARSA BITE.

Dr. W. Dymock read an interesting paper on the value of the plant Pangali (*Pogostemon parvi florus*) in case of bites from the Phursa Snake (*Echis carinata*) giving a description of the plant and quoting many cases in which the antidote had been administered with success. Dr. Dymock stated that the roots of the plant had been examined by Dr. Warden the well-known Professor of Chemistry, at the Calcutta Medical College and that the most interesting principle detected in the root was an alkaloid which Dr. Warden proposed to call *Pogostemonine*. He had also detected the presence of *Trimethylamine* and volatile principle with a cedarwood odour. Resinous principles were present with astringent matter. The constituents of the plant, which should be used in any future experiments, are the alkaloid *Pogostemonine* and *Trimethylamine*, the amount of tannic matters present being insufficient to account for any remarkable styptic properties.

The paper will be published in full in the Society's Journal.

NIDIFICATION IN KANARA.

The next paper read was by Mr. J. Davidson, of the Bombay Civil Service, containing some important notes on the nesting of birds in Kanara.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The following miscellaneous notes received from the undermentioned members were also read.

Snipe-shooting in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad, by W. Gaye.

Taming a Heron, by Lieut-Col. W. S. Hore.

Memory *versus* Reason in Cats, by Col. Kenneth Mackenzie.

The Breeding of Snakes, by H. S. Ferguson

How the Ghorpad defends itself, by Geo. Wasey

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Agenda paper of this afternoon's meeting of the University Senate:—

Saturday 12th December 1891, at 5-15 p. m.

*STATEMENT OF NOMINATION AND MOTIONS (BYE-LAWS 83 AND 40).

I.—In accordance with bye-law 83 it is hereby notified:—

(1). That Sir Jamsetji Jijibhai. Bart., C.S.I., and Brigade-Surgeon W. Gray have given due notice of their intention to propose that D. MacDonald, Esqr., M.D., B.Sc., C.M., be appointed Registrar for the ensuing two years.

(2). That Surgeon-General J. Pinkerton, M. D., and Mr. G. N. Nadkarni, B.A., L. L. B., have given due notice of their intention to propose that *P. Peterson, Esq., M. A., D.Sc.*, be appointed Registrar for the ensuing two years.

(3). That Mr. Jas. Jardine, M. A., and the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang, M. A., LL.B., C.I.E., have given due notice of their intention to propose that *J. T. Hathorthwaite, Esq.*, M. A., be appointed Registrar for the ensuing two years.

II.—Brigade-Surgeon J. Arnott, M.D., C.M., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the present *N.B.* to regulation 4, clause (*a*), of the Regulations for the Degree of L.M. & S. be omitted and the following substituted in its place:—

N.B.—An examination in Elementary Physics forms a part of the Intermediate Examination in Arts, and an examination in Experimental Physics forms a part of the First Examination for the Degree of B.Sc. A candidate who has passed either of those examinations in Physics will not be required to produce the certificate required by this clause.

III.—Mr. M. H. Starling, B.A., L.L.B., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Baroda Law Class be recognised for the purposes of the First L.L.B Examination.

IV.—Principal R. G. Oxenham, M.A., has given due notice of his intention to propose that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Baroda College be recognized for the purposes of the Second Examination, and the Examination, for the Decree of B.A., as the case may be.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th December 1891.

* Members of the Senate are specially requested to enter the Hall by the central door and in accordance with bye-law 41, write their names on the slips of paper provided for the purpose at the entrance. The slips should thereafter be handed to the door-keeper.

MR. C. M. RIVAZ having declined the appointment offered to him on the Land Indebtedness Commission, owing to the doctors being of opinion that he should not make the long journey to Poona so shortly after his recent accident, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson has been selected for this duty. Mr. Rivaz will at once resume charge of the Lahore Commissionership, relieving Colonel Hutchinson, who goes to Jullundur to set Mr. Ibbetson free to take up his new duties.

THE BALLOON CALAMITY.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIM.

FURTHER DETAILS.

EXACTLY twenty-four hours after brave Lieutenant Edward Mansfield left the Victoria Gardens in his balloon with the intention of eclipsing, if possible, the performance of all parachutists, his remains were borne to the grave. The esteem in which the gallant young officer was held by all who knew him and the gloom that his death has cast over the city was manifested on every hand His Excellency Lord Harris who, like many thousand others, had the misfortune to witness the shocking tragedy, was present at the cemetery to testify his sympathetic concern.

The body of the deceased remained until Friday morning at the house of Mr. Dewey, of Victoria Cross Road, where it was removed immediately after the accident, and was watched throughout the night by a party of seamen from H. M. S. Marathon. At noon yesterday the body was coffined and conveyed to Mr. Lee's bungalow, the "Willows," Mount Road. On arriving at the bungalow his breast was decorated with the medal, presented to him by the Royal Humane Society, the token of his bravery and courage in risking his life, in rescuing from death those in peril. Wreaths were sent from all parts, and before the hour fixed for the funeral *corteje* to leave Mr. Lee's house, flowers were heaped high over his coffin. Captain Saidulla Khan, A.-D.-C., represented his Excellency the Governor, at Mr. Lee's house, and at four o'clock two or three hundred persons attended for the purpose of accompanying the deceased to his grave. A last look at the aeronaut's face showed that in one respect at least death had been merciful to him; it was in no way disfigured. However, much his poor body was shattered, with the exception of a slight abrasion of the skin on the right side, the face was uninjured. The expression that remained on his features was one that indicated something of the horror that must have spread over it, when he realised that he was being hurled to the ground with irresistible force. A Union Jack overspread the coffin and the floral tributes to his memory placed upon it. The casket was then borne to the hearse by six of the Marathon men each wearing an arm band of mourning, and was followed by Mr. Harry Arthur Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Lee, and Officers of the P. and O. service as chief mourners. The procession left the house at a quarter-past four, for the Sewree Cemetery; the line of carriages extending for quite a quarter of a mile. Along the route large crowds of spectators bordered the streets, and in some cases works were stopped in order to allow the men to witness the procession. Marks of sorrow and respect were on every hand. On arrival at the burial ground at five o'clock the mourners were augmented by very many others, including the Commissioner of Police, Col. Wilson, the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Gell, and Surgeon-Major Martin. The coffin was taken from the hearse at the entrance to the cemetery by the sailors and received at the gateway by the Rev. F. N. Hill, of St. Thomas' Cathedral. It was followed to the grave by about four hundred ladies and gentlemen and on being lowered into the vault those who had known Lieut. Mansfield completely gave way to their sorrow, and tears fell from all at the grave-side. The officers cast sprays of flowers on the coffin. A brass plate bore the following inscription:—

"AT REST.
EDWARD MANSFIELD,
SUB-LIEUT. R.N.R., AND SECOND OFFICER P. & O.
COMPANY'S S.S. NIZAM.
Died 10th December, 1891.
AGED 26.

At the conclusion of the service the mourners moved slowly from the graveside. His Excellency Lord Harris, accompanied by Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., unfortunately arrived at the cemetery just as the service was concluded, having been unavoidably detained. His Excellency walked to the side of the open grave and looked upon the coffin that contained the remains of the man he had seen die. It was evident that he was more than sorry at the fatal result of the exhibition to which he had lent his patronage. He expressed to Mr. Southwell Piper his deep sympathy for the deceased's friends, and also how grieved he was at being unable to be present sooner at the cemetery

Among those present at Mr. Lee's bungalow and who followed the funeral *corteje*, were Rissaldar Saidulla Khan, Native Aide-de-Camp to H. E the Governor; the Officers and Engineers of the P. and O. Company's steam-ships the Nizam, the Surat, the Thibet, the Mirzapore, the Thames, the Teheran, and the Lombardy, including Captain Langbarne, of the Nizam, Captain Sleeman, of the Surat, Captain Harvey, of the Mirzapore, and Captain Hall, of the Teheran, and the following junior officers of the P. and O. ships—Messrs. Spicer, Napier, Babbot, Fergusson, Collier, Williamson, Chisholm, Sinclair, Hallyard, Pollock, Walker, Robertson, Vicary, Slater, and Henderson. There were also Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. Southwell Piper, Mr. and Mrs. Elsworthy, Mr. and Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. A. Walker, Mrs. J. W. Seager. Mrs. Waller, Miss Collin, Dr. Williamson, Dr. Oliver, Messrs. J. Cowper, J. Purvis, F. Phillips, E. Dillon, W. J. Ross, A. Seabrooke, G. W. Seager. Harry Stanley, W. B. Green, C. Joss, L. Piper, J. Hammett, F. Robertson, M. F. Ingle, R Sharpe, D. Baker, W. H. Walker, A. F. Soundy, P. Keating, H. C. Soundy, T. Lund, G. Ashby, Mr. Cotterell, Mr. Poincilet, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Furdoonjee M. Banajee, &c

When the funeral party reached the Sewree Cemetery, it was joined by Surgeon-Major Martin, Medical Officer to H. E. the Governor, Colonel Wilson, Mr. H. G. Gell, Messrs. R. B. Nixon, H. Jones, E. W. Flower, Kenneth Macaulay, J. Pearse, G. Carstensen, Mr. Tainsh, C. R Jefferies, H Knight, and others.

SCIENTIFIC THEORIES.

THERE has been much interesting speculation amongst scientific men as to the cause of the bursting of the balloon. One gentleman, who has practical experience in ballooning, says that when the "Wanderer" fell in the sea on Lieutenant Mansfield's first descent, beyond the actual rents in the silk caused by sharp rocks, there must have been more insidious damage from the action of the sea-water on the silk. That idea is borne out by the fact that the rent found in the balloon after its descent on Thursday were entirely new and not at the places where the balloon was mended with varnished cambric. Upon examination the silk has been found to be much deteriorated and tears readily. The grievous error, and the one which is accountable for the aeronaut's death, appears to have been in attaching the parachute to the balloon by means of a test cord to break at a strain of 80 pounds, instead of using a cut-off requiring no assistance from the balloon to make it act. Lieut. Mansfield had invented a slip lock for leaving the balloon under such circumstances as might be expected to take place during actual warfare, and he had theoretically demonstrated that it was possible to leave a balloon under any circumstances. His cut-off was on the system of a slip tackle in which a hook, upon which the parachute is hung to the balloon, opens and releases its hold of a ring. By these means the action of detaching would be instantaneous. It is presumed that had the deceased used his slip-lock he would have succeeded in leaving the balloon and have landed safely. He was not, however, satisfied with his lock and intended on some future occasion to improve it. Mansfield looked upon the use of the parachute to a balloon, as a life-boat to a ship, and he had on several occasions stated that it was his intention to make an ascension, rip the balloon, and then escape by means of his patent lock.

The following interesting calculations have been made by a mathematician:—Supposing Lieutenant Mansfield fell from an altitude of 900 feet, the time required for a fall in vacuum through this distance would occupy 7½ seconds. It all depended on the angle at which the body fell at what speed it reached the ground. Supposing it to have fallen completely horizontal for the whole distance the speed would be at about 40 yards per second, whereas falling vertically the speed might have nearly attained double that amount. It is probable that the shock he experienced would have been equivalent to his jumping from a train running at a speed of over 60 miles an hour, and meeting a shock by contact with a locomotive of a train running at the same speed in an opposite direction.

MR. PIPER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Southwell Piper stated to our representative that during the time the balloon was filling he drew the deceased's attention to several small holes in the machine, probably made by insects during the time the machine was laying on the ground prior to filling. There were men on the ground ready to mend any rent, but Mr. Mansfield would not have the holes patched remarking "They relieve the pressure, and there is no possibility of the gas bursting her." Mr. Piper has carefully examined the balloon since the catastrophe and he states that the rent which emptied the balloon whilst in mid-air appeared to have commenced at the equator, and from thence went to the top valve and down to the mouth in a straight line. So far as he could discover the netting was found in every way reliable. Continuing his statement Mr. Piper said: Lieutenant Mansfield applied for six months' leave to the P. and O. Company and we had arranged to go on tour throughout India with the balloon, "Wanderer" and "Eclipse," the former having a gas capacity of 25,000 cubic feet and the latter 35,000 cubic feet. We were also building a balloon which was to be inflated with hydrogen and capable of holding 85,000 cubic feet. This was being built for the purpose of carrying out a scheme we had for crossing India in a balloon. It was arranged that the balloon should go up at Bombay during the South-West monsoon and we had calculated on landing within twenty four hours somewhere between Patna and Calcutta. To increase the success of this scheme we would have had small iron tanks built for carrying an auxiliary supply of gas with which the balloon could be fed from time to time as occasion required. The tanks were to act as ballast and to be thrown out when empty. We would have started had not this terrible accident occurred in July of 1892. The following extract from a letter, written by Mansfield to me will give an idea of his anxiety to carry out this scheme and his ardent love for ballooning and parachuting in general. The first sentence of the extract refers to the parachute descent made by Miss Jeanette Van Tassell at the Victoria Gardens in October last. "Get me up where that balloon was on Sunday last, and I will show you a parachute descent unequalled *if it cost me my life*. If India is to be crossed it will be done by Professor Dale and Edward Mansfield, R. N. R., and Southwell Piper if he likes, and I will do it not in the North-East monsoon but during the South-West when the wind blows its hardest. We will leave the ground and take any chance. I can prove to you that Dale and I can man the show for the honor of the thing." The six months' leave from the P. and O. Office was telegraphed for to the directors by Mr. Shields, acting Superintendent in Bombay. A reply came that it had been granted, but I have since heard that Lieutenant Mansfield was ordered to call at the P. and O. Office in Bombay, where he was informed that the Directors had made a mistake in their code word and they had intended to convey that the leave was not granted. His great idea was to obtain Government employment as an instructor in aeronautic science, and it was my ambition also that he should obtain such employment. As will be seen from the letter I have handed you, in which Lieutenant Mansfield exonerates me from blame in case of accident, I was always opposed to his making parachute descents and when he had accomplished his extraordinary descent from the height of 11,400 feet at the Victoria Gardens, I begged of him to abstain from risking his life in a similar manner again. He was however determined not only to beat his own best record, but also that of every other parachutist. I was helpless in the matter, and in order to save him from getting into the hands of mere speculators I advanced money to cover the expenses attending these exhibitions. Lieutenant Mansfield has been a friend of mine for years past, and I cannot tell you how much distressed both my wife and myself are at the shocking termination of our schemes or that I myself should have in the slightest way assisted in bringing about his death.

The unfortunate aeronaut was fully alive to the danger he ran in his experiments with parachutes, and did all he could whilst living to exonerate everyone from probable blame if an accident should occur. Mr. Southwell Piper, who consented to finance him during his experiments, did so under protest and would have absolutely refused but for the fact that Lieut. Mansfield was so determined to carry out his design that he would have sought aid in other quarters. This is conclusively proved by a letter Mr. Mansfield wrote to Mr. Piper before his first ascent. This singular document which seemed to forecast a fatality, ran as follows:—

"I hereby certify that I do not hold Mr. F. Southwell Piper in any way responsible for any accident that may happen to me during my ballooning or parachuting operations. Mr. Piper is much against my making a parachute descent, and only after I had nearly concluded arrangements with another party, and not till then did Mr. Piper consent to finance for me. I have much pleasure in stating that I have received the utmost kindness and private assistance from Mr. and Mrs. Piper. I also believe myself to be in a perfectly sound state of mind when signing this.

EDWARD MANSFIELD,
Sub-Lieut., R. N. R."

LAST SATURDAY'S ATTEMPT.

Commenting on this the *Civil and Military Gazette* writes:—

The action of the spectators of Lieutenant Mansfield's attempt to ascend in his balloon was very creditable, and, we must add, very unusual. The aeronaut was unable to ascend owing to an insufficiency of gas, though he tried several times to do so, and would have persisted, but for the spectators preventing him. As a rule, the spectator grumbles loudly at any failure, and the additional risk involved in using incomplete apparatus only quickens the excitement and gives a chance of a tragic ending. In this instance, too, the Bombay sight-seers showed another variation from the natural and ordinary characteristics of a crowd disappointed of its spectacle, for they did not wreck the balloon, and they refused to have their money returned to them.

ALLEGED BRUTAL MURDER AT MAHIM.

ANOTHER shocking tragedy was enacted yesterday at Mahim, a young fisherman, about 18 years of age, named Enas Sraivan, having been found dead on the sand on the east side of Mahim Causeway, with his throat cut. The perpetrator of the foul deed has not yet been discovered. How the unfortunate man met his death is at present a mystery still From the position in which the body was found and from the circumstances of the case, it would not appear that he had committed suicide. It seemed that his throat had been cut with a razor, which was found lying on the sand a short distance from the body, stained with blood. The unfortunate lad had apparently no personal enemy, though it seemed he had been a cause of envy to many of his customers owing to his well-to-do circumstances, while his mother had incurred the displeasure of many of her customers by refusing to give up one of her houses in charity to her caste. The deceased went amissing on Thursday evening, and on a search being made his dead body was found by the police lying on the sand at Mahim. Inspectors Jones and Roberts on receiving the news of the occurrence repaired to the spot and at once set to work to discover the supposed criminal, but up to late hour last night no arrest was made. The police firmly believe that the unfortunate lad was foully murdered. The deceased was, at the time he left home, wearing certain ornaments which are now missing. An inquest was held last night by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, but after the evidence of the deceased's mother had been recorded the inquest was at 9-30 p.m., adjourned until the 19th inst. in order to enable the police to make further enquiries. The following is the substance of the deceased's mother's evidence.

The woman whose name was Thithee, a widow, said that the deceased was her son. His age was 18 years. He left school about 3 years ago, but he did not follow any occupation, and as he was her only son she did not like to make him work. He used to go about the town with the boys of his own age, but whether they were good or bad boys she did not know. He was not in debt nor was he addicted to drink. He was not quarrelsome. At 3 p.m., on Thursday, he asked her to give him two annas as he wanted to go to see the balloon ascent at Victoria Gardens. The witness gave her son two annas and went to sell fish at Crawford Market, leaving the deceased in charge of the house. When she returned home in the evening the deceased was not there, and so she searched for him until a late hour, but in vain. Yesterday morning she again went in search of her son, but still he was no where to be found Yesterday afternoon when she was at the Pydownee Police Station she heard that the body of a young man was lying on the sand on the east side of the Mahim Causeway with his throat cut She got into a victoria with a policeman and went there and saw the deceased lying on his face on the bank. His neck was resting on the gunwale of a canoe and his left arm was in the canoe, while his right arm was under the boat. His neck was cut and his chest was covered with blood. The police showed her the shoes of the deceased on the sand about seven paces from the body. His cap was near his shoes, and a razor was also found lying near his body. The coat which was also found there belonged to the deceased who had that coat on when she last saw him alive. Her caste fellows had been asking her to give them one of her houses as a present to the church. About 9 months ago she wished to sell one of her houses when Doming Nakwa and Mahadeo Patel laid claim to the house. She filed a suit against them in the High Court, but the case had not yet been decided. Three days ago her solicitor's managing clerk sent for Doming and asked him why he had excommunicated her for the last 16 years He said that his caste people knew all about it. When she last saw the deceased alive he was wearing four gold rings valued at Rs. 44, and a silver Kurgota valued at Rs. 12. None of these ornaments were then on the body.

The inquest at this stage adjourned until the 19th instant.

M. DETAILLE, as chairman of the Committee for the Exhibition of Meissonier's Works at the École des Beaux Arts, appeals to owners of them to come forward as lenders. This Exhibition must be an attractive one, but the art standard has so altered within the present decade that many will look even at Meissonier's most famous paintings with curiosity as miracles of handicraft and patient, conscientious work rather than with enthusiasm. His blocks and plates for the illustration of "La Chaumiere Indienne" and Comte de Chauvigny's "Contes Remois," with proofs, will be exhibited for the first time, as well as those tiny wooden pannels he intended for his own doors, and kept hidden away, showing them only to rare friends. Perhaps the most interesting features will be illustrated diaries, letters, and albums kept for his amusement. The letters have wide pictorial margins, and were written to his first wife and other near relatives. Each paragraph supports a sketch. One of the diaries was written and etched during his honeymoon trip He was poor when he married, he and his wife having painfully saved enough money to furnish two rooms, and to be able to spend £12. on a trip by the Seine to Havre. Meissonier wanted a sight of the sea. They got into a wrong river boat, however, and were taken to Melun where all their money ran out in a few days, the inns being dearer than they expected. The artist fell in during this trip with a Louisiana priest, who divined in him a great artist, and ordered church paintings, to be paid for at the rate of 15f. a square foot. Meissonier finished the paint ing later, but lost the priest's American address.

HORSE-POWER *VS.* BULLOCK-POWER IN AGRICULTURE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A REMARKABLE lecture was delivered at the Albert Edward Institute, Poona, on the 9th instant by Mr. Hallen, General Superintendent of the Horse-Breeding Operations, on the advantages of using horse-power for ploughing and water-lifting and all field-operations in place of bullock-power in all places of a certain altitude. Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin presided, and there was a large representative assembly of Europeans and Natives in the hall.

The lecturer showed that the first cost, and the cost of care and feeding of pony mares about equalled the cost of bullocks, and that if pony mares, were used in field-work, much more profit would accrue to the farmers, first, because ponies work so much faster, and, second, because mare ponies would be a constant source of profit through breeding. A foal costing about one rupee eight annas a month to keep, would at the end of three years sell for Rs. 150, Rs. 250, and upwards, clearing a very considerable profit. The lecturer assured his audience that he was not theorising, on the contrary, he was but giving the results of his experience, having proved pony mares to be far more profitable for all kinds of field-work including ploughing and the lifting of water from wells for purposes of irrigation. The lecturer urged all those who possessed or rented lands under cultivation to give the plan a fair trial, provided the lands were not near the sea-coast. A rough kind of inexpensive tonga-harness would be necessary to attach the ponies to the plough, and some other appliances in connection with drawing water which might be seen and copied by any who were interested in the subject, and who would visit the Government horse-breeding farm near Meerut. Mr. Hallan expatiated on the excellence over foreign imports of country-bred horses for field-work, and all other work under an Indian sun, and assured the meeting that if more attention were paid to the production of horses in the country, a great deal of money now spent in importing horses from Australia, Arabia, Austria, and other countries, would be spent in India, and would consequently help to enrich the people of the country.

Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahabudin, who was warmly received, in returning thanks to the lecturer, pointed out that Deccan cultivators were generally poor men, and very conservative. The speaker feared that no individual farmer could afford, or could summon up energy enough to make the experiment of using pony mares for ploughing, and other agricultural operations. Government, the speaker held, should make the experiment, and if successful, the koonbee and Deccan farmers generally might easily be induced by the Collectors of Districts to purchase pony mares instead of bullocks, and to learn the modes of making greater profit through their use. The Kazi proposed that several native gentlemen should join him, and represent the matter and ask the assistance of Government.

Rao Bahadur Narayan Bhai Dandekar proposed a vote of thanks to the president, and the meeting dispersed very much bewildered at the thought of seeing ponies, at work all over the Deccan in place of the familiar bullock, but nevertheless, greatly impressed by the earnestness and evidently thorough practical knowledge of the lecturer Mr. Hallan, also with his disinterested desire to recommend an innovation which he confidently affirmed would increase the prosperity of India generally, and of Deccan cultivators in particular.

THE SHOLAPUR MILL FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to the "Sholapur Mill" fire, and the statements in the *Bombay Gazette* of December 7 and 8 that there was no fire-engine or suitable appliance, we beg to contradict this entirely. We have a Cameron's double plunger steam pump capable of lifting 15,000 gallons of water an hour, which is pumping direct from the mill reservoir, or tank, and as an additional supply we may also state that we have a connection direct from the irrigation canal to the pump suction.

This fire-pump forces water through underground pipes 925ft. in length, all round the mill, connected to which at intervals are 9 hydrants of 3" dia. We have also available 320ft. of 3" hose. Immediately on the outbreak of fire the pump was started and a plentiful supply of water obtained; but the fire spread so rapidly that by the time the Municipal band pump arrived, there were no hopes of saving the building. We may also state that the Municipal hand pump was supplied with water from our hydrants, the supply of which was kept up by the mill fire pump, without which the Municipal hand pump would have been useless. The fact of the steam pump working quietly, and well, in a corner of the boiler-house, seems to have escaped your notice.

A word of praise should be given to the officials of the G. I. P. Railway, who rendered valuable service.—Yours, &c.,

H. W. CARTER, Manager.
H. G. BUCKMASTER, ENGINEER.

THE TRAFFIC IN EUROPEAN WOMEN.

A MEETING was held in the Baptist Church, Bellasis Road, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of considering means of removing from Bombay the class of men who are engaged in importing women into Bombay for immoral purposes. The Rev. T. H. Greig, (Church of Scotland) was appointed chairman, and there were also present the Rev. J. Baume, Rev. R. H. Madden, Rev H. G. Barrell, Rev. W. W. Bruere, Rev. J. Scott, Rev. A. W. Prautch, Rev. G. W. Park, Mr. T. T. Wright, Mr. O. W. Williamson, and others. There was a large attendance, and amongst the audience, as might have been expected, could be recognised a number of the class of men whose operations it is endeavoured to prevent. But they were disappointed for to have laid any scheme before the meeting in public, and to have let those men, against whom measures are to be taken hear the retails or the scheme would have been bad strategy.

The meeting having been opened the chairman, Mr. Grieg, taking as his text 1st Corinthians VI. 18, spoke briefly on the traffic carried on through the "slave market." It was not a matter, he said, which could be presented very well before a public meeting, and he called upon whoever spoke to be guarded in their remarks. Still they were met for the purpose of framing a measure to deal with the evil and had to look the matter full in the face, and it was only right the public should see the danger to all concerned in the traffic, that they desired to abolish. To the Jews present he spoke very pointedly. No Jew, he said with the law of Moses in his hands, could dare tamper with that particular sin. While the people of Israel obeyed the laws of God, they prospered, but now how were they scattered. One of the finest races that ever existed once inhabited Central America, and they had been completely wiped out through this sin. Their graves had been opened, and undoubted traces had been found of the ravages of this sin. He had very little doubt if they had the secret history of Israel as it was hinted at in the Old Testament, that the secret of God's disgust with his ancient people was their adoption of this sin. No nation could ever prosper which did this; no nation could do it with impunity. They who lived in India could see the dreadful results of certain forms of this evil around them. There was no class or section of people or even nation devoted to this vice in which there was anything like a true manly man. God had put his seal upon it for the condemnation of all concerned. If there were any there belonging to the Jewish community engaged in this terrible traffic, let them listen to what Moses, and what God, through Moses and the Prophets, had said, and let them fear, for God meant what he said. He believed that one reason why Israel had got into the position it occupied at the present day was because they would not obey the law of God which Moses gave them. So long as they continued and so long as they regarded themselves by being the simple agents of the Infernal King for this traffic in human souls and flesh, they would go steadily downwards. The subject they had met to consider that night was a very pressing and important one. They could all do a great deal in this work if they chose, and what they wanted to do was to make those engaged in this traffic afraid of it, afraid of the consequences, and drive those engaged in fostering it out of the country. It had been said there existed in the Indian Law a provision by which any foreigner could be transported back to his own country without any reason being assigned. That was very true; but he did not consider there was very much value in that, because if by this means they got rid of one set of objectionable fellows, they simply made room for another set who would follow them, and so they would go on deporting and deporting at Government expense to no good. Then if a law were passed they would have political difficulties, and these political difficulties were very troublesome and very costly. The only way was to organize some movement by which they could make those engaged in this traffic afraid of it, and ashamed of themselves, and leave the country of their own accord.

The Rev. J. Baume who spoke next, dwelt briefly on the evils of the traffic. No power on earth, he said, or under the earth, could make it a success. It might seem to prosper for a time, it might even be remunerative in some respects, but it was the forerunner of death all the time. Its poison was in the blood of this life everywhere; and the end was corruption and death. They went forth therefore to save, and he quite agreed with what had fallen from the lips of their chairman.

The chairman next said he thought enough had been said in public, and he would ask Mr. Madden to propose a motion appointing a committee to consider the best means of dealing with the subject, and of taking such means as seemed best for the carrying out of some scheme to get rid of the gang of men referred to.

The Rev. R. H. Madden thereupon proposed that a committee should be formed of the pastors present with power to add to their number any members of their several congregations whom they deemed fit to assist in the work, when the Rev. H. G. Barrell remarked there might be many, who were not Christians, who sympathised with the work and who could give most valuable aid. He thought, therefore, that the pastors and members of committee might have power to add anyone they considered fit, whether Christian or otherwise. This was agreed to, and the meeting separated. The committee afterwards met in private, when several proposals were made, and discussed.

MISS MAUD JEFFRIES, the new actress whom Mr. Wilson Barrett has discovered, and whose Desdemona is evoking such enthusiasm in the English provinces, is said to be a lady of singular beauty, with an exquisite profile, eloquent eyes, silken, wavy, dark hair, a head for a sculptor, a winning smile, a slender, willowy figure, and a remarkably sweet, clear voice. She is only 20.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACES.

SECOND DAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1891.

THE following horses are entered to run in to-day's races at Mahaluxmi:—

1ST RACE.—Time 3-45 p.m. "The Colaba Stakes." R.C. Rs. 99. For all Ponies, 13-3 and under, 13-3 to carry 10-10, C Bs allowed 12 lbs. Penalties same as Gymkhana Purse 1st day.
Col Rhodes' The Crow, 9st 3lb, Mr Beatty
Mr Foulkes' Turk, 9st 12lb, Mr Bentick
Mr Jungee Shah's Brown Jacket, 11st 3lb, Aga S Shah
Mr Beyt's Chiang, 10st 10lb, Owner

2ND RACE.—Time 4-10 p.m. "The Desert Stakes" (Open) ½ Mile; Rs. 99. For Arab Galloways, W for age and I. landed in the country since 1st Sept 1891
Mr E Ralli's Tawny, 8st 5lb, Native.
Mr Mahomed Halloo's Munwar, 9st 3lb, Native
Mr S A W's Rosy Morn, 7st 1lb, Native
Mr Ali Bin Amir's Remarkable, 9st, Native

3RD RACE.—Time 4-30 p.m. "The Bedouin Handicap." 5 furlongs; Rs. 99. For Arabs that have started in the meeting.
Mr G Well's Musjid, 10st 4lb, Mr Bentinck
Mr Munroe's Barnum, 12st 7lb, Mr Graham
Mr Jungee Shah's Shamrock, 11st 4lb, Mr Aga S Shah

4TH RACE.—Time 4-50 p.m. "Polo Pony Scurry." 3 furlongs; Rs. 99. For Polo Ponies catch weights 11-7. Winners at the meeting 1 stone extra certified as such by Polo Secy.
Mr Dowdall's Betsey, 11st 7lb, Owner
Mr Steel's Grayling, 11st 7lb, Owner
Dr Martin's Mystery, 11st 7lb, Owner
Captain Cox's Bayard, 11st 7lb, Owner
Colonel Rhodes' Florentine, 11st 7lb, Mr Graham
Mr Beyts Seeta, 11st 7lb, Owner
Mr Beyt's Chiang, 11st 7lb, Mr Hodgert
Mr Wells-Cole's Cocky Billy, 11st 7lb, Mr Bentick

5TH RACE.—Time 5-20 p.m. "The Tom Thumb Handicap." 1 Mile; Rs. 99. For all Ponies that have started in the meeting.
Mr H's Switchback, 10st 4lb, Mr C Gray.
Col Rhodes' The Crow, 10st 2lb,
Mr Foulke's Turk, 10st.
Mr Conroy's Sunbeam, 10st 12lb, Mr E E Steele
Mr Bentinck's Whitewash, 10st 7lb, Mr Foulkes, Mr Bentick.

The ordinaries in connection with the races took place yesterday evening at the Gymkhana. The attendance was good and the bidding very brisk. The following is the result of the stakes.

POLO PONY SCURRY STAKES.

	Rs.
110 tickets sold at Rs 2 each	220
Grayling sold for	45
Mystery sold for	6
Seeta sold for	25
Florentine sold for	12
Cocky Billy sold for	6
Bayard sold for	10
Betsey sold for	2
Chiang sold for	3
Total	329

THE TOM THUMB HANDICAP STAKES.

	Rs.
120 Tickets sold at Rs. 2 each	240
Whitewash sold for	20
The Crow sold for	12
Sunbeam sold for	41
Switchback sold for	43
Turk sold for	14
Total	370

THE COLABA STAKES.

120 tickets sold at Rs. 2 each	240
Turk sold for	25
The Crow sold for	12
Brown Jacket sold for	71
Chiang sold for	2
Total	350

By the kind permission of Colonel Forgett the band of the Marine Battalion will play during the afternoon.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATIOM CASE.

MR. C. P. COOPER, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, resumed the enquiry at the Esplanade Police Courts, into the charge of defamation preferred against the Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by the complainants, Messrs. Nunes and DeMonte. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, prosecuted, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, defended.

Certain correspondence that passed between the Bishop and the Rev Mr. Henriques and also the witness, Abreo, and the Bishop as well as the translation of the interdict was tendered by Lord Colin Campbell as documentary evidence. Dr. D. A. De Monte, a Graduate of the Bombay University and a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, said:—"I know the complainants. I have no personal knowledge of the disputes in the parish of Salvacao. I have seen the pastoral letter but have not heard it read. I saw it in the *Anglo-Lusitano*. I should consider, if true, that this paragraph "now that the prints are circulated, &c., and ended of a court civil," would lower the reputation of the complainants. If a person did circulate prints in which the laws of the church were despised he would be lowered in my estimation. If the complainants had induced the priests, without any respect for the house of God to enter the church they would have been lowered in my estimation. I take the same view of the allegation that the complainants intended audaciously to attack the coffers of the church. If the complainants had showed any feelings of disrespect due to the memory of the dead they would be lowered in my estimation. The witness also deposed to the other suggestions in the pastoral letter which he considered defamatory in the eyes of the Catholic community. On Sunday, the 13th Sept, I was in the Church of Mount Mary, at Bandra Hill. The Rev. Father Da Silva, Vara of Thana, preached. I believe the letter of excommunication was referred to. I think I spoke to the Vicar of St. Andrew's, Bandra, about it. There were many people in the church.

Lord Colin: Were any feelings expressed?—Yes, the Vicar himself expressed his disapprobation.

Mr. Craigie did not think the learned counsel had any right to suggest to the witness or indicate in any way what was said.

The Court upheld this objection and pointed out that the discussion about the letter after it was read was not evidence.

Cross-examination reserved.

Lord Colin Campbell said he did not wish to call any other witnesses, and proposed to address the Court upon the letter relating to this case.

Mr. Cooper replied that before receiving the learned counsel's address on behalf of the prosecution he would have to give Mr. Craigie an opportunity of cross-examining any of the witnesses the prosecution had called before he (Mr. Cooper) considered whether a charge should be framed or not. Mr. Cooper said he would also have to allow Mr. Craige's client an opportunity of explaining any of the evidence offered against him. After that it would be the Court's duty to consider whether a *prima facie* case had been made out or not.

Mr. Craigie presumed it would be to open him to cross-examine the witnesses if the Court frame a charge.

Mr. Cooper replied he had a right to do so.

Mr. Craigie in reply to his question whether the Court would dispose of the case itself in the event of a charge being framed was informed in the affirmative.

Lord Colin Campbell submitted that under sections 252, 253 and 256 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the presence of the Bishop was necessary for tendering his explanation before a charge was formulated. The learned counsel thought the Court had the right to frame a charge if the prosecution had succeeded in making out a *prima facie* case. It would have been better if Mr. Craigie had exercised his right to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution at the time of examination.

Mr. Cooper said he did not see how the accused was debarred from examining the witnesses. He had given Mr. Craigie the option of cross-examination, which he reserved, and his client was entitled to offer an explanation as to the evidence given against him.

Mr. Craigie said he would reserve his right of cross-examination till after the Court stated whether a *prima facie* case had been made out or not. He thought the proper time for the accused to hand in an explanation would be after all the evidence had been given. Mr. Cragie added that it would require some time for advising his client in the preparation of his statement.

Lord Colin Campbell thought the Court would place the prosecution in a singular position that the accused should be allowed to draw up his explanation with the assistance of his solicitor. He should say the ordinary course would be for the Court to ask the accused whether he had any explanation to give

Mr. Cooper replied that as he had excused the Bishop's attendance in Court he thought it was only fair he should have the opportunity of giving his explanation with regard to the evidence given against him.

Lord Colin repeated that the usual practice was that the charge should be framed first. He thought he could ask his Worship to call upon the attendance of the accused and submitted that in these cases everybody stood on an equal footing. The Bishop of Damaun was entitled to no exceptional privilege; no more than the highest person in the land.

Mr. Cooper replied he certainly was not.

Lord Colin Campbell, continuing, said he did not wish to put the Bishop to any inconvenience. But he should say the ordinary course should be followed.

Mr. Craigie, in answer to the Court, said his client would attend if directed by his Worship.

It was finally decided that his Lordship should attend for the purpose of tendering his explanation, and the case was adjourned to the 5th and 7th of January 1892.

HERR MAASS, a banker at Charlottenburgh, appeared at the central Police-station in Berlin, and confessed to having converted to his own use securities intrusted to him by clients. It appears that many small capitalists are losers by his defalcations, and that the sum embezzled include 20,000 marks raised for the erection of the Empress Augusta Memorial Church and 10,000 marks subscribed for the Prince Frederick Charles Institute. The deposit misappropriated by Maass amount to 400,000 marks, and there are also 150 creditors for small amounts The total liabilities are estimated at 600,000 marks, of which only a small amount is on account of Bourse transactions. Her Maass's difficulties are stated to be due chiefly to an extravagant mode of life, and his reason for surrendering to the police at Berlin instead of at Charlottenburg was that, owing to the position which he held, he was ashamed of giving himself up to the authorities at the latter place.

FEMININE FACTS AND FAN

THE FASHIONS.

LONG-SKIRTED bodices will go out with the year. Next spring we shall have short ones in again, and those who have the skirt drawn up over them will probably be the favourites.—Messrs. Lewis and Allenby have succeeded in producing a species of soft Oriental satin in the most delightful colourings, costing 3s. 6d. a yard. Made as a long flowing skirt, with a baby bodice having a deep chiffon frill about the neck, it presents quite an ideal gown for a young girl.—Messrs. Redfern are using a good deal of black velours du Nord for handsome cloaks, and (writes "Mondaine" in the *Queen*) are trimming dresses and cloaks very liberally with fur. One of their most beautiful gowns was made of a pinky heliotrope ladies' cloth, cut on the cross as far as the skirt was concerned. The full bodice also on the cross, and accompanied by a round cape, which had taken a great deal of material, and was of exceeding width, although it clung closely to the figure. The skirt and the cape alike were bordered with rows of mink tail, each of these measuring but a few inches. The dress costs over forty pounds, and is singularly elegant.—Thibet goat is still used on evening cloaks, and a beautiful example was a long fawn cloth lined throughout with the white goat, which formed the collar, and bordered either side to the front. Coque feathers were introduced round both cloth and velvet mantles, and a blue cloth coat was one of Messrs. Redfern's clever creations. Double capes are introduced on some of the cloaks, and a deep sapphire-blue is being most successfully treated with sable.—Children's dress is very pretty this winter. Boys' suits for evening wear are adapted from the Louis XVI. period, and include long waistcoats of brocade. Little girls are wearing short-waisted frocks that reach down to their heels with an all-round cape, such as was once known as a pelerine. One of these gowns was seen in dark green cloth, the skirt bordered with beaver, and also the short cape that reached to the waist. The long tight sleeves had bands of beaver at the wrists. The little girl wore beaver-coloured cloth gaiters and a beaver hat, with gloves of kid that matched exactly the tint of the fur.—The close bonnets that small girls wore a year or two ago are now almost abandoned.

A DAINTY WEDDING DRESS.

Just now matrimony is in the air and the word trousseau seems on everybody's lips. "Mus," writing in the *World*, says: I chanced to go into Worth's in Bond Street, the other day, and there saw a wedding order just completed. The dainty garments in white China silk were trimmed with tucks and tiny frills, edged with Valenciennes. Feather-stitching strengthened the embroidery and lace at the neck and sleeves, which were run through with satin baby ribbons, and a monogram was embroidered upon each garment. One set was all in pure white; but there were others with pale-coloured ribbons all *en suite*. Some of the nightgowns had transparent yokes and high puffs of lace set into the sleeves, and these were brightened by pink ribbons. A pale pink silk petticoat was wadded for warmth and lightness, and a flounce of white lace was gathered on by pale green baby ribbons over several silk frills. All the thickness was carefully disposed of at the waist, and the fulness was drawn back by broad green ribbons.

A NEW INVENTION.

A new invention in the way of petticoat bodices is something to be noted, for I have seen nothing like it elsewhere in fit and finish. The white silk in which it was made was elastic, so that it closed over the corsets like a glove, and it was further more adorned with the finest lace and narrow ribbons. All these things were exquisitely made. The bride's white opera cape was of a new material resembling the old-fashioned taffeta glove, silk faced, but with a fleecy back. It was lined with white satin, and a stand-up frill of white satin ribbon was laid round the shoulders like a yoke. A band of satin round the throat fastened with a bow's-ends, and a soft ostrich-feather boa was lightly stitched into the neck with the effect of a medici collar. Cases for gloves, handkerchiefs, and a nightgown were all made to match in plain white satin, with a tuft of orange-blossom nestling amongst lace and white silk moire ribbon, and each had a large monogram beautifully worked in silk.

STYLISH.

One of Worth's newest frocks is of a woollen material, in which dark blue and biscuit colour are shaded together in vandykes, and this is shaped simply as a polonaise, with bands of dark blue velvet. A most useful stylish petticoat is black, in that taffeta-like material which is warmer and yet less cumbersome than flannel. It is lined with a bright crimson plaid, and narrow ribbons in crimson, gold, and black draw in the fulness at the back. I saw some pretty millinery, too. A complete set in purple velvet comprised a broad-brimmed black felt hat, with an overhanging crown of purple velvet, trimmed with upright plumes and a fringe of black ostrich feathers; a close bonnet of the velvet, edged with astrachan, heightened by feathers and black satin; and a muff with a light frill of lace falling over the astrachan, and black satin knots among the velvet. Another set was in dark green velvet, edged with otter.

THE MOST DRESSY LADY IN EUROPE.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Queen* writes:—In the opinion of the leaders of fashion in this city, the Queen of Portugal is the most dressy lady in Europe. She buys costumes, bonnets, and hats wholesale. Her pale complexion and auburn hair permit of any kind of headgear, and she takes advantage of this circumstance by trying all and every whim of fashion. The Empress of Russia wears everything small and neat, to harmonise with her delicate type of beauty. Pale blue, mauve, and several new shades of green are the colours she prefers. The Grand Duchess Vladimir is also very stylish and elegant. She delights in flowers, her favourites being chrysanthemums and violets. The Countess of Paris wears only round hats, and no bonnets at all. The Duchess of Chartres and her daughter, Princess Waldemar, of Denmark, rank, on the other hand, among the most fashionable royal ladies. Both are, moreover, exceedingly graceful, and capote bonnets in black and gold, or cream, white or red, as well as combinations of these colours are very becoming to them.

EMERALDS.

Emeralds are fast coming back into favour, and will perhaps ("Miranda," of the *Lady's Pictorial*, thinks) be the most fashionable stones, with the exception of diamonds, of course, this winter. And very beautiful stones they are, too, as the Spaniard recognises when he calls the eyes of any much-admired lady, "pure emerald in hue." And did not Dante long ago speak of the radiant orbs of his Beatrice as "emerald as the sea, a very lovely comparison when we come to think of it? Nowadays people speak somewhat slightingly of green; perhaps that is because they do not comprehend what a really beautiful, tender colour it is, or how capable of forming the loveliest shades and tints. Possibly part of the prejudice against green has existed because it is supposed to be associated with jealousy and quarrelsomeness, according to Balzac, but more probably because it is a colour which does not become everybody. But so far as emeralds are concerned, no sentimental objection should surely exist in the teeth of the tradition that they perform the very useful dual service of enabling the possessor to discover false friends and to secure faithful love.

WALKING MANTLES.

Walking mantles are nowdays somewhat difficult to distinguish from walking dresses, and they again are fashioned in the likeness of mantles that are trimmed with fur and fit closely. One kind is called a pelisse, and is made of any rich kind of material, such as fine cloth, silk of very thick kinds—for example, Sicilienne, damask, or matelasse, or in that superb texture "Velours du Nord," with revers of fur or rich-looking passementerie, and lined throughout with thinly wadded silk. "Velours du Nord" is a fabric that is between velvet and plush, and in appearance is longer in its pile than one and shorter than the other. This pelisse is made of blue—very dark blue, cloth. It may be worn with or without the fur, and also without the capes if desired. The dress part is, as you see, made perfectly plain, fastening to a certain distance straight down the front, but gradually diverging to the left hand, where it hooks nearly invisibly down that side. The capes are made to open, with plain revers of cloth or silk, down the middle, and to fasten in front. The fur is worn like a long boa that hides its commencement under itself, and crossing to the left side is fastened there by a brilliant buckle of gold, silver, or jet, and then hangs straight to the hem of the skirt. Should objection be taken to its swinging about like a long end, it could easily be fastened by a few little loops of fine cords to some quite small buttons down the edge of the dress, or it might be made on to the mantle as a permanent trimming, capes and all. The fur may be anything you like; in this case it was grey like chinchilla or squirrel. The cuffs also are removable if desired, and can be buttoned on at will. The back of the skirt is set on in full pleats to give a certain amplitude to it. In velvet this is a particularly becoming pelisse.

COFFEE AS IN FRANCE.

If ever you have visited Paris you cannot have failed to notice the excellence of the coffee, which is obtainable in the humblest restaurant as well as in the most expensive hotel. Now, there is no reason why you should not have each morning a cup of coffee on your own breakfast table equal to that which you enjoyed in France. First of all, you must buy good coffee, and by the green, uncooked berry. Twice a week roast as much as you will require for three or four days' consumption. You can buy a roaster or as a make-shift you can "roast" the berries in an old frying-pan, stirring them constantly to prevent burning. A coffee-mill will cost but a trifle. Each morning you can grind enough for a day's use, and the result will surprise you in two ways Firstly, you will be astonished at the small quantity of ground coffee required to make an excellent brew; and secondly, you will be delighted not only with its fragrance, but with its delicious flavour.

TO YOUNG WOMEN.

Don't think that every young man who calls upon you once or twice is in love with you Don't think because you are prettier than your neighbour across the way and have prettier gowns, that it is right to try to flirt at your front door with her beau when he calls upon her. Don't expect that a man's intentions are sincere until he informs you in plain English that they are. Don't hint to a man that you like him and that he is your ideal, and that you wouldn't mind leaving the state of single-blessedness if "Barkis is willin'." Don't make yourself obnoxious by appearing persistently at places you know to be his usual haunts until the young man has a fear in turning each street corner he comes to lest he will meet you.

THE MOST POPULAR COLOUR.

Purple is the most popular colour just at present, and looks best in a faced cloth. Some of the prettiest hats are black felt, with bows of pale or dark green velvet and a loose knot of violets upon the brim in front. Dahlia colours are all lovely, and all much worn. A superb coat I saw lately was of dahlia-coloured cloth, completely covered with sprigs of embroidery in chenille and jet, and with a deep cape of silkiest astrachan falling to the waist. Some of the coats are a mass of embroidery and braiding.

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„	1886	£955,039 0 0
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LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent. REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to } £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum Street.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS
FOR LADIES.

ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice I have distributed several gross amongst my patients and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES, NO. 1 and 2, SUITING ALL CLASSES.

☞ *For protection against useless and injurious imitations, each Packet bears the Signature of the Patentees.*

SOUTHALL BROS. AND BARCLAY
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Special Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency Treacher and Co., Ld., Bombay, Byculla and Poona. *For the Bengal Presidency:* Bathgate and Co. Calcutta. *Agents in the Punjab:* Ball Habson and Co., Umballa. *Agents in Lucknow:* Peak Allen and Co. *Agents in the Bombay Presidency:* Thomson and Taylor, Bombay; Kemp & Co., Ld., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; Mr. S. J. Noble, Bombay. *Agents for Kurrachee and Sind:* E. Speechly, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kurrachee; Plomer and Co., Lahore.

Observe Perfect PURITY Guaranteed

Old Bushmills Pure Malt Whiskey



Established 1784.
Distillery: Co. ANTRIM, IRELAND.
Head Offices: 1, HILL STREET, BELFAST.



First Prize Medal, Cork, 1883.
Diploma of Honour, Paris, 1886.
Gold Medal, Liverpool, 1886.
Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.
ONLY GOLD MEDAL for Whiskey, PARIS, 1889.

BUSHMILLS WHISKEY is absolutely pure, nothing but the best Malted Barley being used in the manufacture.



Trade Mark.

Take a little trouble to try Old Bushmills. It will be a more serious trouble afterwards to be noted for keeping the finest Whiskey round. To ensure purity it is advisable to get that bottled by the Company, the labels, capsules, and corks bearing their name. A dozen case contains two gallons.

OLD POT STILLS ONLY.

Edmund Yates,
"His Recollections & Experiences,"
Vol. I., page 251, says:—

I COULD not afford good wine, and would not give bad; but there was some Irish Whiskey which I procured through Mayne Reid ("BUSHMILLS" was its name), which was highly esteemed.

Writing in the *World* of Dec. 22, 1886, he says:—

MENTION made, in certain *Reminiscences* of mine, of a pleasant and wholesome alcoholic stimulant, called "Bushmills Whiskey," has led the proprietors of the famous Distillery to assure me that their alcohol is still extant in its pristine excellence, and, to confirm the assurance, send me a specimen of their produce. "All taps," we are assured by Mr. Stiggins, "is wanity;" but I am glad to find that a favourite "wanity" of my youth is as mellow and as innocuous as when first introduced to my notice by my old friend, Captain Mayne Reid.

600 Opinions. 600

W. Sinclair Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S., writes from London—"I have appreciated your old Whiskey very much, and recommend it to my patients."

"Land and Water" says—"Of all spirits, Whiskey is the most wholesome, and one of the finest 'brands' of that spirit I have ever tasted is Old Bushmills."

"The County Gentleman" says—"Connoisseurs giving Old Bushmills a trial cannot fail to appreciate its mellowness and flavour."

"Licensed Victuallers' Gazette" says—"We have sampled specimens of Old Bushmills Whiskey, and are quite of our old friend Captain Mayne Reid's opinion, that it has no superior."

"The Court Circular" says—"Old Bushmills can be specially recommended for its exceptionally pleasant flavour."

PARIS EXHIBITION. OLD BUSHMILLS BEAT ALL JUDGES AWARDED IT THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR WHISKEY.

The Bushmills Company will be glad to hear from firms who keep their Whiskey, or who wish to keep it, so that their names may be added to this Advertisement if desired.

"THREE STAR" BRAND Best Old Whiskey.
"TWO STAR" and "ONE STAR" BRANDS According to Age.

THE BUSHMILLS OLD DISTILLERY CO., Ltd.
Distillery—CO. ANTRIM, IRELAND. Offices—HILL STREET, BELFAST, IRELAND.
BOMBAY BYCULLA & POONA: Treacher & Co., Ld.
CALCUTTA: Great Eastern Hotel Co., Ltd. Cutler, Palmer & Co.; MADRAS: McDowell & Co.—AGENTS WANTED WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

JEWSBURY & BROWN'S



ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE.
White, Sound Teeth, Healthy Gums, and Pleasant Breath to Old Age.
Caution.—*The only Genuine is JEWSBURY & BROWN'S.*
Price 1/6 and 2/6. All Chemists.
OVER 60 YEARS IN USE.

CASCARADYNE The New Fruit.

REGISTERED TRADE MARK.
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR CONSTIPATION.
PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
WITHOUT A RIVAL FOR CONSTIPATION.
Opinions of the Medical Press.—We have prescribed them in cases of *Chronic Constipation*, and have found them to effect their purpose most satisfactorily.—*The Lancet*, Oct. 27th, 1888.

THE NEW FRUIT ACTS on the LIVER.

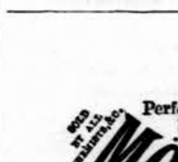
Not only acts on the bowels, but the charm of its action is that from its invaluable great tonic properties, it at once gives tone and energy to the muscular coats of the stomach, gradually restoring to nature its long lost power. The New Fruit Stimulates the Liver, creating a natural action of the bowels and biliary secretions. Such diseases as Biliousness, Bad Breath, Congested Liver, Dizziness, Flatulence, Piles, Indigestion, Headache, Lowness of Spirits, Neuralgia, &c., are well known to emanate from Constipation.

Sandell's Antiseptic Sublimate

PELLOID Registered Trade Mark.

The most convenient, Cheapest, and reliable Disinfectant brought before the public. The tubes can be carried in the pocket, and Pelloid dissolved in a quart of water makes a most efficient Disinfectant, free from any smell.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
SANDELL'S HAIR RESTORER.

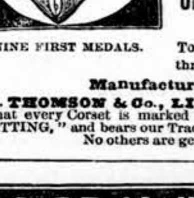


T. O. SANDELL has at last discovered a Hair Restorer that is free from sediment, and quite harmless, which will Restore Grey Hair to its original colour, and cause New Hair to grow on bald spots, if the hair glands are not decayed and gone.

All the above Sold all over India by the leading Chemists, or by
T. O. SANDELL, (*Sole Proprietor*),
WEST KENSINGTON, LONDON.

Rimmel's Perfumery
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water, TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water, Most Cooling and Reviving.
Rimmel's Toilet Vinegar, Refreshing, Invigorating.
EUGENE RIMMEL, LIMITED, LONDON & PARIS.

ITS LIKE "A GLOVE."
THOMSON'S Glove-fitting CROSET
Trade Mark.



NINE FIRST MEDALS.

The Perfection of Shape, Finish, and Durability
Approved by the whole polite world.
Sale over ONE MILLION PAIRS annually.
To be had of all Dealers throughout the World.

Manufacturers.
W. S. THOMSON & Co., LIMITED. LONDON
See that every Corset is marked "THOMSON'S GLOVE FITTING," and bears our Trade Mark, the Crown. No others are genuine.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, or MALARIA
Should immediately have recourse to
EADE'S CELEBRATED GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS
Known throughout all the world as the SAFEST AND MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY for the Instant Relief and Rapid Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Lumbago, and all Pains of the Head, Face, and Limbs, arising from Malaria or other causes.
To be had of all Chemists.
GEORGE EADE, *Sole Proprietor.*
72, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON.

SODAWATER MACHINERY AND APPLIANCES
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE LTD
ANCOATS MANCHESTER. 146 MINORIES LONDON E.C.
AGENTS:
LEIGHTON & Co. MADRAS. | F. W. SHALLIS, BOMBAY.

Perfected in One Operation by the process invented by Möller in 1852, Incomparable, Palatable, Perfect, Pure,

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS, &c.
CAPSULED BOTTLES ONLY.

Do not be induced to accept *any* other Only Möller's ever took 20 Prizes.



Be wary of recent Imitations! so extensively puffed now.

Is simply a *pure* OIL! it contains none of the 50-60 per cent. of water necessarily in emulsions—cheap commodities usually charged at THE PRICE OF PURE OIL.

Be sure you have *NEW* oil!
EVERY BOTTLE OF RECENT PRODUCTION HAS THE DATE PERFORATED ON BOTH LABELS.

KNITTING WOOLS AND SILKS AT MILL PRICES.
THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING COMPANY, BRADFORD, Yorks, England,
Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
Scrofulous Cachexia,
Green Sickness, Leucorrhœa,
Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia,
Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.
BLANCARD'S CELEBRATED PILLS
OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,
Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine,
Are the best remedy.
BLANCARD & Co. 40, rue Bonaparte, PARIS.



GOLD & CO.'S
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

ATKINSON'S WHITE ROSE
The most refined of all Perfumes. Sweet as the Rose itself. Imitated the world over, but equalled by none.
ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
is now universally preferred to the German kinds. It is more fragrant, more lasting, and very much more refreshing. Use none but ATKINSON'S, which is the finest. Of all Dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.
CAUTION! Only genuine with shield-shape blue & yellow label & usual Trade Mark, a "White Rose," and address in full.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE
(TRADE MARK.)
PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Price Twenty-five Shillings.
Is the CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE ELECTRIC APPLIANCE ever offered to the Public, and for restoring lost nerve and muscular power it has no equal.
PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC GIRDLE,
Whilst powerful enough to deflect a needle across the Atlantic Ocean, is so harmless that a child can wear it without discomfort, and for RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, and NEURALGIA it acts like a charm. Testimonials for TORPID LIVER, INDIGESTION, and NERVOUS DEBILITY have been received by thousands at
PULVERMACHER'S Galvanic Establishment, 194, Regent Street, London, England. Pamphlets Free.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.



G. & J. ZAIR'S WHIPS
Are Sold by respectable Saddlers and Dealers throughout India.
Gained the First Prize at Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide Exhibitions and a Diploma of Special Merit.
MANUFACTORY AND SHOW ROOM—BIRMINGHAM.



PASTA MACK.
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most *delicious odour*, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.* Sole Manufacturer and Inventor, H. MACK, Ulm o/D.

No more ASTHMA nor OPPRESSION, nor COUGHS BY EMPLOYING



Dr Cléry's Anti-Asthmatic Powder
The only medicine having obtained a reward.
CAN BE PROCURED FROM H. J. MARTYN & Co.

FRAZER'S SULPHUR TABLETS
PURIFY THE BLOOD AND THUS ERADICATE FEVER, IMPROVE THE COMPLEXION AND WARD OFF RHEUMATISM
TRY THEM.
Sold by all Chemists at 1/1½ per Box.



WALTER MAC FARLANE & C° GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

Plain and Ornamental.
Two Gold Medals,
Calcutta Exhibition.

Rain Water and Roof Castings Railings, Gates, Panels, Straight and Spiral Stairs, Balconies, Lamps, Seats, Desk and Table Standards, Urinals, Closets, Dust Bins Columns, Verandahs, Porches, Conservatories, Covered Ways, Bandstands.

STABLE FITTINGS, A SPECIALITY.

Illustrated Catalogue, Price List, Plans, and Estimates on application.

Walter Macfarlane & Co.,
Saracen Foundry,
GLASGOW.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND GENERAL IRON FOUNDERS; HOME, FOREIGN, AND COLONIAL.

MOTHERS READ THIS.

DR. STUTZER, Food Analyst, says— CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD is the BEST of all Foods I have ever examined."

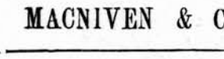
ONCE TRIED NONE OTHER USED.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24, MART STREET, LONDON, W.C.

"MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS ARE THE BEST."

London Globe.

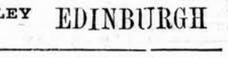
THE HINDOO PENS, 1, 2, & 3.



"We commend them to their living cesakes."—*Court Journal.*

SOLD ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE WAVERLEY PEN.



"They are a treasure."—*London Standard.*

THE FLYING "J" PEN.

They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

Writes 100 Words with One Dip of Ink.
2,347 Newspapers recommend them. Sold by all Stationers.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH

THE
FINEST BUTTER SUBSTITUTE
LE DANSK
Margarine Mixture.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889
In TINS, 1 lb., 2 lbs., 4 lbs., 7 lbs., 14 lbs., and 28 lbs.
MANUFACTURED & PACKED FOR THE INDIAN MARKETS.
CAMPBELL, SHEARER & CO., 4, EASTCHEAP, LONDON.

ACTON & BORMAN'S
SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
In 3d. Packets And 6d. 1s. 2s 6d Tins EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
In Packets, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
BLOCK BLACK LEADS, KNIFE BOARDS, &c.
72, SHOE LANE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1781

MANUFACTURERS OF EMERY ESPECIALLY FOR HULLING AND CLEANING RICE.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES WHISKY.
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.

Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
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LUKE & SPENCER, LIMITED,
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Manufacturers of
Improved Patent Consolidated
EMERY DISCS.
GRINDING AND POLISHING MACHINERY,
For Engineers, Machinists, Tool Makers, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

PRIZE MEDALS:
1883: International Inventions (London), 1885.



Universal Grinder. Pattern C.

KINAHAN'S LL & GLENISLE WHISKIES

The Prize Medal, Dublin Exhibition, 1865.
KINAHANS' L L WHISKY
THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKY.
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS and VERY WHOLESOME.
Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.

KINAHAN'S GLENISLE WHISKY,
THE FINEST SCOTCH WHISKY SOLD.
KINAHAN & Co., Ld., Guildford Street, LAMBETH, LONDON
Export Agents: JOSEPH LEETE & SONS, 20, St. Maryat Hill, LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREEMAN'S
TRADE MARK REJECT SUBSTITUTES
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas & Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.
CHLORODYNE
CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA. AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVERS.

LIFE, FORTUNE, AND HAPPINESS.

"Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The civic slander and the spite;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

Especially to Consuls, Europeans generally, and all persons visiting or residing in Hot or Foreign Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

Is absolutely necessary for the Preservation of Health.

YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS VALUE in keeping the BLOOD PURE; as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the germ work of Malarious Diseases, BLOOD POISONS, and all Liver complaints, or as a HEALTH-GIVING, COOLING, and INVIGORATING BEVERAGE, or as a gentle Laxative or Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is invaluable.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Biliousness.	**Sick Headache.**
Mental Depression.	**Want of Appetite.**
Skin Eruptions.	**Pimples on the Face.**
Constipation.	**Vomiting.**

SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

HEADACHE AND DISORDERED STOMACH.—After suffering two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying everything, and spending much money without any benefit, I was recommended ENO'S "FRUIT SALT," and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBERT HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford, England.

SAVED ME MUCH MISERY FROM FEVERS.—Two years' trial of your excellent "FRUIT SALT" has saved me much misery from colonial fevers, indigestion, and impaired appetite, to which I have been subject during eleven years' residence in the tropics. It is invaluable to travellers as a preventive of sea-sickness and a relief from other ailments. I would as soon think of going a voyage without my tooth-brush as my bottle of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—Yours, &c., W. J. B., British Guiana, Dec. 5, 1878.

HOT COUNTRIES.—ACIDITY OF STOMACH.—"I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and know it not alone to be excellent, but really invaluable. Especially in the hot countries of the East, where Acidity of the Stomach, Biliousness, and Fevers are so common."—J. M. PEEBLES, M.D., Author of *Around the World, Travels in Polynesia, China, India, Arabia, Egypt, &c., &c.*

IN CENTRE OF AFRICA WITHOUT ANY MEDICAL MAN.—"Natives came with all manner of diseases. One day we had a man that was said to be mad. Whether mad or not, he was far from well, and I gave him a large dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' The poor fellow came back next morning to tell us that he was better. His breath was no longer offensive, and he looked cheerful. We were sorry when our supply of 'FRUIT SALT' was done; it was a favourite, both with natives and Europeans, and is much used along the malarious coasts."—*Africana*, by Rev. DUFF MACDONALD, M.A., B.D., Vol. II., p. 207.



"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace."—*Tennyson.*

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

What every Travelling Trunk and every Household in the World ought to contain:—A Bottle of

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT,"

A Most Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage.

NO TRAVELLER SHOULD LEAVE HOME without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, BLOOD POISONS, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.

IT IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

Giddiness.	**Feverishness.**
Thirst, &c.	**Unnatural Excitement.**
Impure Blood.	**Errors in Diet.**
Heartburn.	**Liver Derangements.**

PRESERVING AND RESTORING HEALTH.—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" acts as simply, yet just as powerfully, on the animal system as sunshine does on the vegetable world. It has a natural action on the organs of digestion, absorption, circulation, respiration, secretion, and excretion, and removes all impurities, thus preserving and restoring health.

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs."

"THOUSANDS OF MILES IN INDIA."—ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I have found of the utmost value in the hot and dry seasons, also in the monsoons. I have travelled thousands of miles in India, and in all the various changes of climate I have always found ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" the most refreshing beverage, especially after long heavy marches and other fatiguing duties to which the British soldier of late has been exposed. My dear wife, during her travail, found it to be the most useful thing that could be obtained. Yours, &c., a Warder, Central Military Prison, Poonah. Jan. 30, 1884.

STIMULANTS and insufficient amount of exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woe is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S "FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878."

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER SALINES.—"Dear Sir,—Having been in the habit of taking your 'FRUIT SALT' for many years, I think it only right to tell you that I consider it a most invaluable medicine, and far superior to all other saline mixtures. I am never without a bottle of it in the house, as I find it possesses three most desirable qualities, namely, it is pleasant to the taste, promptly efficacious, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects.—A DEVONSHIRE LADY.—Jan. 25, 1889."

CAUTION.—*Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked* ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists.*

PREPARED ONLY AT ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, POMEROY STREET, NEW CROSS ROAD, LONDON, BY J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

Schweitzer's COCOATINA
The Best and Purest COCOA

SPECIAL NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF
AERATED WATERS
Hay's Soluble Essences are Guaranteed to be the Finest in the Market.

HONOURABLE MENTION:
International Food Exhibition, London, October, 1880.



GOLD MEDAL:
Society of Arts, Paris, 1883.

The difference between preparations made from Hay's Essences and those made from the numerous spurious imitations of them bearing the name of Soluble Essences, is most marked, and no Manufacturer using the latter can compete with one using Hay's Preparations, as is universally known.

GINGER CHAMPAGNE.
(Made from Hay's Essence).
"An excellent and most agreeable beverage."—*The Lancet.*
"Mr. Hay has caught the fine Aroma of Ginger with remarkable success. It is equally sparkling but more refreshing than its rival, the Royal French Beverage."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

GINGER ALE.
(Made from Hay's Fortified Essence.)
"It pours out with as fine a head as any glass of ale, and possesses all the fine aromatic flavour of the pure Ginger."—*The Chemist and Druggist.*

HAY'S SOLUBLE ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A Pure Essence of the Finest Ginger, perfectly free from Capsicum. Highly adapted for the manufacture of **Transparent Aerated Waters,** and for all Dietetic, Medicinal and Pharmaceutical purposes. **Trade Price, 5s. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 4s. 6d. per lb.**

HAY'S COMPOUND FORTIFIED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For First Quality Ginger Ale. Specially prepared for the manufacture of the very Finest Ginger Ale made, is an addition of Vanilla, Lemon, and other flavours to the above. It imparts, with the exquisite Ginger Aroma of the above-mentioned Essence, a peculiarly fine fruity flavour, combined with the fullest amount of fragrance and pungency. **Trade Price, 5s. 6d. per lb.; 12 lbs. and upwards, 5s.** Quantity required, 5 fluid ozs. to each gallon of Syrup, making 106 10-oz. Bottles.

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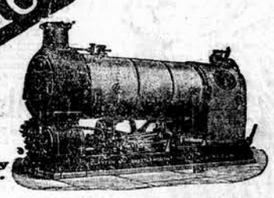
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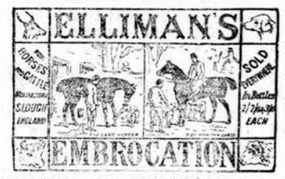
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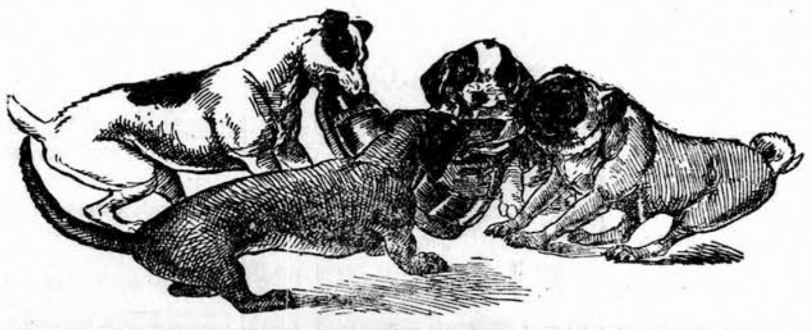
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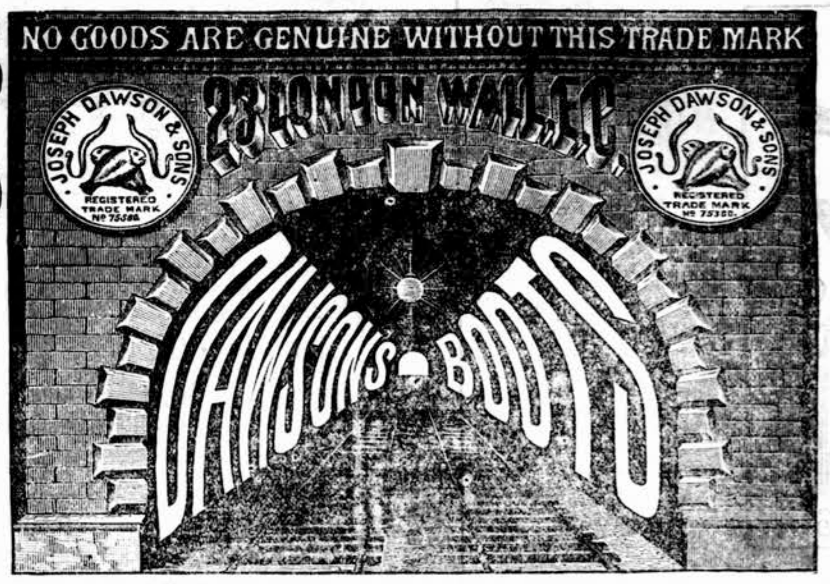
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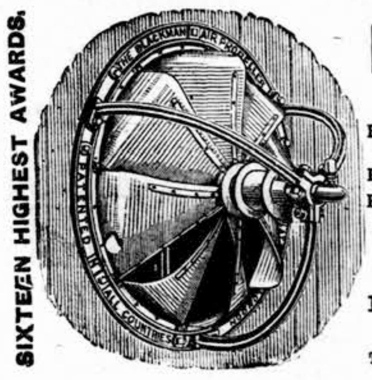
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